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W. Brayley Esq
with the kindest regards of

E. J. Fennell

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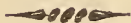
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A

GRAMMAR.

OF THE

KAFIR LANGUAGE:



BY W. B. BOYCE,

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY.



GRAHAM'S TOWN.

PRINTED AT THE WESLEYAN MISSION PRESS.



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DEDICATION.

TO THE
REV. WILLIAM SHAW,

WESLEYAN MINISTER.

Dear Brother,

My respected brethren in the Ministry, as well as myself feel, that to no one could this, the *first* Kafir Grammar ever printed, be inscribed with more propriety than to the *first* Wesleyan Missionary in Kaffraria.

We do not however view you merely as our Pioneer in the moral wilderness in which we labour; we have reason thankfully to acknowledge the measure of success with which the Divine Blessing has accompanied your various plans for the extension of the Work of God, both in the Colony and among the Tribes beyond the Colonial Frontier. While we ascribe the Praise and Glory to HIM, to whom alone Praise and Glory are due, we feel no small pleasure in honouring you as the *instrument* by whose agency so much good has been effected, and we rejoice in this, that in addition to the affectionate regards with which our private friendship would prompt us to address you, we are also bound highly to respect and honour you FOR YOUR WORK'S SAKE.

I remain,

For myself and brethren,

Your affectionate and obliged,

W. B. BOYCE.

Graham's Town, February, 5th. 1834.

MAY 10 1964

P R E F A C E.

AS the circulation of the following pages will probably be confined to Missionaries, whose duties and necessities oblige them to acquire the language of the people among whom they labour, and to a few literary characters who feel interested in tracing the analogies and dissimilarities of the various Languages spoken in Southern Africa, it will be unnecessary for me to apologize for the errors and omissions they may discover, as such individuals are well aware of the difficulties which attend the composition of the first Grammar of any language.

I would recommend my Missionary Brethren to make use of an interleaved Copy, requesting them carefully to note such corrections and additions as in the course of their daily speaking and translating they may deem necessary. They will not be surprised at not finding a Section devoted to Syntax, as the Rules of Syntactical construction are anticipated in the Etymological portion of the Grammar.

PREFACE.

I have endeavoured to express and illustrate the Grammatical principles of this curious Language as briefly as possible, and in thus aiming at brevity, I may perhaps have been in some instances obscure ; but I trust that there will be found no difficulties arising from this cause, which a moderate share of attention will not easily overcome.

It now remains for me to acknowledge my obligations to my young friend Mr. THEOPHILUS SHEPSTONE, without whose efficient assistance, I should not have been able to complete my task with any degree of satisfaction to myself or benefit to others.

A few errors of the Press have escaped correction, but they are so obvious that this notice of them will be sufficient.

Graham's Town, February 5th, 1834.

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A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

KAFIR LANGUAGE

SECTION 1st.

Letters, Spelling, and Pronunciation.

1. The Kafir Alphabet consists of twenty six letters, represented by the Roman Character: five of these are vowels, seventeen are consonants, one is a guttural of peculiar harshness, and three are clicks representing sounds totally unknown in the European languages.

VOWELS.

2. The Vowels are, a, e, i, o, u, and are thus sounded.

a	long	as	a	in	the	English	word	Father.
„	short	„	a	„	„	„	„	pad.
e	long	„	a	„	„	„	„	bate.
„	short	„	e	„	„	„	„	bet.
i	long	„	ee	„	„	„	„	feet.
„	short	„	i	„	„	„	„	fit.
o	long	„	o	„	„	„	„	pole.
„	short	„	o	„	„	„	„	pot.
u	long	„	oo	„	„	„	„	boot.
„	short	„	u	„	„	„	„	sun.

3. The vowels are long when initial in a word, and when situated in the accented syllable.

CONSONANTS.

4. The Consonants are b, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, s, t, v, w, y, z, and are sounded as in English, the g, being always hard as in 'give'.

5. It may be useful to observe that p, t, v, f, h, together with the clicks and the guttural are never used in the inflexions of words but are always radicals.

GUTTURAL.

6. The Guttural r, has two sounds,
 soft, like the Dutch g, heard in the Kafir word 'rola'
 harsh and peculiarly deep toned as in the word 'irara'.

The sound of r, as it is found in other languages does not exist in Kafir, and when the Kafirs attempt to pronounce it they invariably give the sound of l: in words of foreign origin it is sounded as the English.

CLICKS.

7. The letters c, q, x, represent sounds which only can be learnt from a Native, and which perhaps will never be properly pronounced by an Adult European who has not acquired them in his youth.

C, is called the Dental, because in articulating it the tongue is placed against the front teeth.

Q, is called the Palatal, as it requires the tip of the tongue to be turned up to the palate.

X, is called the Lateral, as it is articulated at the sides of the mouth.

8. The sounds which c, and q, represent in English are supplied in Kafir by k, s, and kw: the sound of x English as heard in ex, is not found in Kafir.

DIPHTHONGS.

9. The Diphthongs are au, ai, ei, oi, as follows,

au,	pronounced as ow,	in the English word	howl,	and in the Kafir word	gaula.
ai,	"	i,	"	wine,	" " hai,
ei,	"	ei,	"	eight,	" " weiza.
oi,	"	oy,	"	boy,	" " oi, (exclamation.)

but the diphthongal sound of the three latter is doubtful.

COMPOUND CONSONANTS.

10. The consonants the clicks and the guttural combine with each other: the following are the principal which occur.—

Bh	as in the	Kafir word	bhala	Hwl	as in the	Kafir word	ihlwempu
Cw	-	-	cwecula	Thl	-	-	inthlu
Gc	-	-	gcina	Thlu	-	-	thlwini
Gcw	-	-	ingcwele	Hw	-	-	umhwahwalala
Nc	-	-	nceda	Jw	-	-	ijwaba
Ncw	-	-	ncwaba	Khl	-	-	inkhliziyo
Qw	-	-	qwesha	Kw	-	-	kwela
Gq	-	-	gqita	Lw	-	-	lwenu
Gqw	-	-	igqwihra	Nhy	-	-	inhyobo
Nq	-	-	inqina	Nhyw	-	-	inhyweba
Nqw	-	-	nqwaba	Nw	-	-	inwele
Xw	-	-	xwila	Ny	-	-	nyuka
Gx	-	-	gxota	Sh	-	-	shushu
Gxw	-	-	gxwala	Shw	-	-	ishweshwe
Nx	-	-	nxama	Sw	-	-	umswi
Nxw	-	-	nxwema	Ts	-	-	intsika
Rw	-	-	rweca	Tsh	-	-	tshisa
Xr	-	-	xrela	Tshw	-	-	tshwila
Dw	-	-	dwila	Tsw	-	-	tswina
Dy	-	-	dyoba	Tw	-	-	itwecu
Dyw	-	-	dywaba	Ty	-	-	ityala
Gw	-	-	gweba	Tyw	-	-	tywila
Gy	-	-	indyeho	Zw	-	-	ilizwe
Hl	-	-	umhla				

There is a peculiar sound heard in a few words which perhaps is occasioned by the coalescence of two clicks, and may be thus written:

imunqcu: sour, brack.

qcamata: to stick.

The Missionaries of the Glasgow Society use dzh for j,— dzhendzhanina, tl for thl, as aman-tla: but the variation in the systems of orthography are so trifling as to cause no difficulty to the learner.

For examples of the various sounds see the Rev. Mr. Bennie's Spelling Book published at Tyumie 1829, from which and from the Vocabulary most of the above are taken.

ACCENT

11. The accent is always on the penultimate with some few exceptions : in compound words there is also a secondary accent very slight upon that syllable of the first word which would have taken the accent if standing alone.

SYLLABICATION.

12. No consonant ends a syllable except m and n.

READING.

13. In reading Kafir observe, that every letter is sounded : that the ringing sound of n, is always heard (tho' not always written) at the end of a word when the following word begins with g, d or j.

SECTION 2nd.

Division and Derivation of Words &c.

1. The usual division of words into Nine classes, namely the Article, Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction and Interjection, suits with equal propriety the words of the Kafir Language.

2 Properly speaking there is no Article in the Kafir : but its place is supplied by the prefixes of the Nouns and the demonstrative pronoun : the prefixes [SEE NOUNS.] are analogous to what is usually termed the Indefinite article a or an : the demonstrative pronoun is used to express emphasis or distinction and more resembles the Latin Hic than the English definite Article The.

3. The Adjectives of the Kafir language are very few, and in their prefixes resemble the Noun-Substantives : certain forms of the Verb are used as adjectives, and are subject to all the changes of prefix to which adjectives are subject in their union with the Nouns they qualify.

4. The second person singular of the Imperative mood of the verb, may be considered as the root from which the other words, especially the nouns are derived. By prefixes to this part of the verb and sometimes by a slight change in termination the Kafirs form Nouns verbal, abstract, concrete, &c. which though never heard as Nouns before in that form would be readily understood by every Kafir who understood the meaning of the word from whence they are derived, thus from

Hamba, to walk, comes, Umhambi, a walker, Ukuhamba, to walk, or walking.

Lumka, beware, or take care, comes Ubulumko, wisdom, Umlumki, or Ilumko, a wise man.

EUPHONIC CONCORD.

5. The Kafir Language is distinguished by one peculiarity which immediately strikes a student whose views of language have been formed upon the examples afforded by the inflected languages of Ancient and Modern Europe : with the exception of a change of termination in the Ablative case of the Noun, and five changes of which the verb is susceptible in its principal tenses, the whole business of declension, conjugation, &c. is carried on by prefixes, and by the changes which take place in the initial letters or syllables of words subject to Grammatical government : as these changes in addition to the precision they communicate to the Language promote its Euphony, and cause the frequent repetition of the same letter as initial to many words in a sentence, this peculiarity upon which the whole Grammar of the Language depends has been termed the EUPHONIC or ALLITERAL CONCORD.

GENDERS.

6. The distinction of Genders which are of so much importance in the Grammars of most languages, have but little influence in the Kafir language : only four prefixes, out of fifteen by which the forms of the Nouns are distinguished, vary in their plurals, and only two in their government according as they apply to persons or things ; In all other cases the prefix of the noun, not its meaning, determines the changes which must take place in its adjective, pronoun or verb.

7. Two distinctions of Gender may be noticed : PERSONS, including both sexes : THINGS, or NEUTERS : but this division is of no use in the Grammar of the language except in reference to the two prefixes above mentioned. [SEE NOUNS.]

SECTION 3rd.

Nouns.

1. Nouns are of two numbers, the singular, and the plural, which are distinguished by their prefixes : the singular prefixes are I, IN, IM, ILI, ISI, U, UM, ULU, UBU, UKU : the plural prefixes are AMA, O, IZI, ABA, IMI : IN, and IM, are frequently used as plural prefixes contracted from IZIN, IZIM, : UBU, UKU, which are the usual prefixes of abstract and verbal nouns have no plural forms.

2. The changes of the singular prefixes into their corresponding plurals are effected according to the following rules, from which it will appear that only four prefixes IN, U, UM, ULU vary their plural forms on account of the Genders of the words to which they are prefixed.

FORMATION OF THE PLURALS OF NOUNS.

1st. I is changed into AMA : as *ihashe*, *amahashe*.

2nd. IN, IM, when prefixed to Nouns of the Neuter Gender are generally the same in the plural as in the singular : but very often the original uncontracted forms IZIN, IZIM are used : the Zulus always use these forms : as *Inthlu*, *izinthlu* : *Imvu*, *izimvu*.

IN, when prefixed to Nouns of the Personal Gender changes into AMA ; as *Indoda*, *Inkazana*, *Inkwenkwe*, *Inkosikazi*, *Inyati*, *Inkosi*, *Inyala* : *Amadoda* &c : sometimes the plural *Izi*, is used.

3rd. ILI, is changed into AMA : as *Ilizwi* ; *Amazwi*. But *Iliso* makes *Amehlo*.

4th. ISI, is changed into IZI : as *Isitya* : *Izitya* ;

5th. U, when prefixed to Nouns of the personal Gender changes into o, : as *Udade*, *Odade* ; *Urebe*, *Orebe*,

U, when prefixed to Nouns of the Neuter Gender changes into IN : as *Usana*, *Usapo*, *Utango* : *Insana*, *Insapo*, &c.

6th. UM, when prefixed to Nouns of the personal Gender changes into ABA : as, *Umfazi*, *Abafazi*.

UM, when prefixed to Nouns of the Neuter Gender changes into IMI, as *Umlambo*, *Imilambo*.

UM, when prefixed to Nouns denoting distinction of Clan or Nation, changes into AMA, as *Umxosa*, *Amxosa*.

7th. ULU, when prefixed to Nouns of the Personal Gender changes into ABA, as *Uluntu*, *Abantu*, *Ulutsha*, *Abatsha*.

ULU, when prefixed to Nouns of the Neuter Gender changes into IZIN, as *Uluti*, *Izinti*.

8th. UBU, UKU, have no distinct forms of the plural, and the Nouns to which they are prefixed are seldom used in a plural sense.

3. There is a peculiarity in the pronounciation of the plurals of Neuter prefixes which come under the 5th. Rule, which must be noticed lest the learner should imagine exceptions where there are none : when the plural IN comes before s : the s is sounded as ts : thus Usana : plural Insana is pronounced Intsana.

GENDERS OF NOUNS.

4. The distinction of Personal and Neuter Gender is sufficient for the regulation of Grammatical construction, as the distinction between Masculine and Feminine has no influence, and is of no service in the Grammar of the Language ; the Personal Gender includes the Masculine and Feminine : the Feminine is sometimes distinguished from the Masculine by the termination KAZI, but more frequently by the use of a different word : as,

Ihashe :	a horse.	Ihashekazi.	a mare.
Inkosi :	a chief.	Inkosikazi.	a chief's wife.
Inja :	a dog.	Injakazi.	a bitch.

5. There is a peculiarity in the words for Father and Mother, which must be noticed,

Ubawo,	my Father.	Uma,	my Mother.
Uyihlo,	thy Father.	Unyoko,	thy Mother.
Uyise,	his Father.	Unina,	his Mother.

6. It must be kept in mind that several words, which are Neuter in sense follow the analogies of Personal Nouns, and also many Nouns relating to persons, form their plurals &c. like Neuter Nouns of the same prefix : such anomalies abound in all Languages, and the Kafir is comparatively free from them, though they occasionally occur : thus Intombi, a girl, is always used as a Neuter : Inkosi, a chief, follows the analogies of Neuter Nouns, but sometimes takes the plural of the Personal Nouns in IN, many of these irregularities have probably originated in Dialectic peculiarities.

7. It is desirable to class the Prefixes of Nouns according to the Euphonic letter which they govern in construction with other Nouns, and with Adjectives, Pronouns, Verbs and Adverbs : by dividing the prefixes into Classes, much repetition will be avoided and the application of the Rules of the Euphonic Concord easily understood.

CLASSIFICATION OF NOUNS.

8. Nouns may be divided into twelve Classes or Declensions eight of which comprise the singular prefixes, and four those of the plural.

I. Declension contains Nouns of the Personal Gender beginning with the prefixes u and um.

Nouns of this Declension take w for their Euphonic Letter.

II. Declension contains Nouns beginning with the prefixes i, and ili.

Nouns of this Declension take l, for their Euphonic Letter.

III. Declension contains Nouns beginning with the prefixes in and im.

Nouns of this Declension take y for their Euphonic Letter.

IV. Declension contains Nouns beginning with the prefix isi.

Nouns of this Declension take s for their Euphonic Letter.

V. Declension contains Nouns of the Neuter Gender beginning with the Prefix u, and Nouns beginning with the prefix ulu.

Nouns of this Declension take lw, for their Euphonic Syllable ; but sometimes the sound of l, only is heard.

VI. Declension contains Nouns of the Neuter Gender beginning with the Prefix um.

Nouns of this Declension take w, for their Euphonic Letter : the necessity of separating this Declension from Declension I, will be seen when the Pronouns and Verbs are under consideration.

VII. Declension contains Nouns beginning with the Prefix UBU.

Nouns of this Declension take B, for their Euphonic Letter.

VIII. Declension contains Nouns beginning with the Prefix UKU. [Sometimes in the infinitives of verbs UKW, UKO.]

Nouns of this Declension take KW, for their Euphonic Syllable, but sometimes the sound of K, only is heard.

The four following Declensions contain Nouns in the Plural Number only.

IX. Declension contains plural Nouns beginning with the Prefixes O, and ABA.

Nouns of this Declension take B, for their Euphonic Letter.

X. Declension contains plural Nouns beginning with the Prefix AMA.

Nouns of this Declension take A, for their Euphonic Letter, but it must be observed that this Euphonic letter is usually found to coalesce with the vowels before which by Grammatical rule it ought to be placed, and by this means it changes U, into O; and I, into E: the other vowels A, E, O, are uninfluenced by it, excepting that they are in such cases pronounced with a stronger, broader sound which may be mistaken for the sound of W.

XI. Declension contains plural Nouns beginning with the Prefixes IN, IM, IZI, IZIN, and IZIM.

Nouns of this Declension take Z, for their Euphonic Letter.

XII. Declension contains plural Nouns beginning with the Prefix IMI.

Nouns of this Declension take Y, for their Euphonic Letter.

9. Care must be taken not to confound Declension VII, with Declension IX; or Declension III, with Declension XII: the observation under Declension VI, applies to all these cases.

10. There are a few apparent exceptions to these rules, but they are only apparent, not real ones these apparent exceptions are contractions: thus Isonka and Isanthla take S, for their Euphonic letter; though at first sight they appear to belong to Declension II, they in reality belong to Declension IV, being contractions from the prefix ISI, so also the words Utyani, Utyalwa take B, for their Euphonic Letter; though they appear to belong to Declension V, they belong to Declension VII, being contractions from Ubutyani, Ubutyalwa. In all cases where N, follows I, and precedes a click of which it forms a part as in the word INQINA, there is a danger of considering such words as belonging to Declension III, whereas they belong to Declension II, the prefix being I, and not IN.

11. It will be necessary to bear in mind that the Dutch and the English words which have been introduced into the Kafir Language, as names for objects with which the Kafirs were previously unacquainted, usually take the Prefix I with the Euphonic Letter of the Prefix IN. To avoid endless mistakes and to guard as much as possible against the introduction of numerous anomalies in the Syntax of the Language, it is desirable that Missionaries and others in translating the Scriptures should prefix UM singular, and ABA plural to the names of Sects, Offices &c. as UmPriest, UmPharisee, AbaPriest, AbaLevite.

12. The above Classification of Nouns should be carefully committed to memory, as each Declension is connected in a peculiar manner with its pronoun, adjective, verb, and with other nouns in the Genitive case or in apposition.

CASES OF NOUNS.

13. The distinction of case is chiefly observable in the Genitive, Vocative, and Ablative cases of Nouns: but as the pronouns have an accusative and dative case, it will be convenient to assign Six cases to the declinable words of the Kafir Language: namely the Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative and Ablative.

14. The Nominative case is distinguished by the prefix which answers the end of the indefinite article A or AN in English: the Demonstrative pronoun is sometimes used as the Definite Article each class of prefixes has its own form of the Definite or Demonstrative pronoun: [SEE PRONOUNS.]

GENITIVE CASE.

15. The Genitive case is formed as follows :—

1st. By prefixing the Euphonic letter of the governing noun to the prefix of the noun which is governed in the Genitive case :

2nd. When the Euphonic letter is thus prefixed to the prefix of another noun, the vowels *u*, *i*, of the prefix are changed into *o*, *e* :

3rd. When *AMA*, is the prefix of the word governing, no Euphonic letter is used, but the vowels *u*, *i* of the prefix of the word governed are changed into *o*, *e* ; when *A*, *o*, *e*, are initial vowels in Nouns, or Pronouns in the Genitive governed by the prefix *AMA*, they experience no change :

4th. Before Nouns which are names of persons *KA*, is prefixed as the sign of the Genitive, and frequently a syllable formed from the Euphonic letter and its vowel, is prefixed to *KA* for the sake of precision.

16. The following table which exhibits at one view the various Declensions of Nouns and the manner in which they govern each other in the Genitive case, will make the preceeding rules plain, and easy of application. But it will be necessary to observe that Nouns of Declensions I. III. VI. VIII. X. XII. when they govern Nouns which are proper names, seldom prefix the Euphonic syllable to *KA* : as, *Umfazi ka Pato* : *Inkosi ka Bawo* : *Imiti ka Kama* : seldom *Umfazi waka Pato* : *Inkosi yika Bawo* : &c.

Prefixes governed in the Genitive Case by the Prefixes in the first Column.

PREFIXES.		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.
	PER- SONS.	U &c.	I &c.	IN &c.	ISI	U &c.	UM	UBU	UKU	O &c.	AMA	IZI	IMI
I. UM	ka	wo	we	wen	wesi	wo	wom	wobu	woku	wo	wama	wezi	wemi
II. I	lika	lo	le	len	lesi	lo	lom	lobu	loku	lo	lama	lezi	lemi
III. IN	ka	yo	ye	yen	yesi	yo	yom	yobu	yoku	yo	yama	yezi	yemi
IV. ISI	sika	so	se	sen	sesi	so	som	sobu	soku	so	sama	sezi	semi
		lwo				lo	lom	lobu	loku	lo	lama		
V. U	luka	lo	lwe	lwen	lwesi	lwo	lwom	lwobu	lwoku	lwo	lwama	lwezi	lwemi
	ka												
VI. UM	waka	wo	we	wen	wesi	wo	wom	wobu	woku	wo	wama	wezi	wemi
VII. UBU	buka	bo	be	ben	besi	bo	bom	bobu	boku	bo	bama	bezi	bemi
	ka	ko			ko	ko	kom	kobu	koku	ko			
VIII. UKU	kuka	kwo	kwe	kwen	kwesi	kwo	kwom	kwobu	kwoku	kwo	kwama	kwezi	kwemi
IX. ABA	baka	bo	be	ben	besi	bo	bom	bobu	boku	bo	bama	bezi	bemi
	ka												
X. AMA	aka	o	e	en	esi	o	om	obu	oku	o	ama	ezi	emi
XI. IZI	zika	zo	ze	zen	zesi	zo	zom	zobu	zoku	zo	zama	zezi	zemi
	ka												
XII. IMI	yika	yo	ye	yen	yesi	yo	yom	yobu	yoku	yo	yama	yezi	yemi

Only one example of each declension is given as one is sufficient to illustrate the rules in the preceeding paragraph ; it will be seen that in all cases *u*, and *i*, initial in a Prefix which takes the Euphonic Letter in the Genitive are changed into *o*, *e*, and that *o*, and *a*, in such cases experience no change, as—

Umtu welizwe, a man of the country.
 Inkosi yabantu, a chief of the people.
 Uluti lomkonto, the handle of a spear.
 Umteto welizwe, the law of a country.

Ubuso bomfazi, a face of a woman.
 Odade bamadoda, sisters of the men.
 Isitya samasi, a vessel of milk
 Inthlu yenkosi, the house of a chief.

17. Another mode of expressing the Genitive in cases where distinction or emphasis is required, is as follows:—gowo, leli, &c. according to the following table, supply the place of the preceeding forms: they are in fact the same forms with the addition of a syllabic prefix go, le &c.

PREFIXES	BEFORE A PROPER NAME.	BEFORE A PREFIX BEGINNING WITH U.	BEFORE A PREFIX BEGINNING WITH I.
I. Um-fazi	gowoka Pato	gowomtu	gowenkosi
II. I-hashe	lelika --	lelomtu	lelenkosi
III. In-kosi	yeyika --	yeyomtu	yeyenkosi
IV. Isi-tya	sesika --	sesomtu	sesenkosi
V. U-tando	loluka --	lolomtu	lolenkosi
VI. Um-lambo	gowuka --	gowomtu	gowenkosi
VII. U-buso	bobuka --	bobomtu	bobenkosi
VIII. Uku-tya	kokuka --	kokwomtu	kokwenkosi
IX. A-bantu	gabaka --	gabomtu	gabenkosi
X. Ama-doda	gawaka --	gawomtu	gawenkosi
XI. Izi-tya	zezika --	zezomtu	zzenkosi
XII. Imi-lambo	yeyika --	yeyomtu	yeyenkosi

Thus, Umfazi gowentombi zika Aaron:

a woman of the daughters of Aaron:

Umtwana lo gowabantwana bama Hebrews:

the child this of the children of the Hebrews:

18. To express the partitive sense in which “or” is sometimes used in English, the Kafirs sometimes prefix *κ*, as follows,—

I. Umfazi	kumfazi	VII. Ubuso	kubuso
II. Ihashe	kwihashe	VIII. Ukutya	kukutya
III. Inkosi	kwinkosi	IX. Abantu	kubantu
IV. Isitya	kwisitya	X. Amadoda	kumadoda
V. Utando	kutando	XI. Izitya	kwizitya
VI. Umlambo	kumlambo	XII. Imilambo	kwimilambo

19. The Dative case of Nouns has no form distinct from the Ablative, but the Dative of persons can be expressed by prefixing *ku*, as Diya ku Pato: I go to Pato.

20. The Accusative or Objective case of Nouns has no form distinct from the Nominative.

21. The Vocative case is formed from the Nominative by dropping the prefix, if it consists of a vowel only, as 'Bawo, O my Father; 'Tixo, O God: if the Prefix consist of a Consonant as well as a vowel, the initial vowel is dropped as 'Nkosi: O Chief: 'Mfazi O Woman: very often *wa*, is prefixed, especially in formal speeches or in calling aloud, as *wa-Faku*, *wa-Mqai*:

ABLATIVE CASE.

22. The Ablative case is formed as follows:—

1st. By cutting off the final vowel of Nouns ending in *a*, *e*, *i*, and adding *eni* or *ini*: the initial vowel is usually changed into *e*, as,

Insimi: Ensimini: in the Garden.

Isanthla: Esanthleni: in the Hand.

2nd. Nouns ending in *o*, *u*, change the final vowel to *weni*, or *wini*, as—

Inthlu, enthlwini: in the house.

Umdudo, emdudweni: in the dance.

3rd. Nouns of the V. Declension of the Prefix *u*, form the Ablative thus,

Udada, eludadeni: in a thicket

4th. Nouns of the III. Declension, of the prefixes *in*, *im*, follow in the Ablative plural the original uncontracted form of the Nominative plural as,

Inkomo, ezinkomeni: among the cattle.

Imvu, ezimvweni: among the sheep.

5th. Nouns ending in ABA, ABO, though they frequently follow the general rules, yet sometimes change these terminations into ATYENI: as,—

Umqabo, chalk: Emqatyeni or Emqabweni, in the chalk.
Intaba, a mountain: Entatyeni or Entabeni, in the mountain.

6th. Nouns ending in MBO, change this termination into NJENI: as,—

Umlambo, a river: Emlanjeni, in the river.

7th. Nouns ending in MO, change this termination into NYENI: as,—

Intamo, the neck: Entanyeni, in the neck.
Umlomo, the mouth: Emlonyeni, in the mouth.

23. To express the sense of AT, the letter s, is prefixed to the Ablative form of Nouns.

Bawo wetu osezulwini, Our Father who art AT, or in heaven.

Usemsebenzini ka Bawo, He is AT the work of my father.

24. To distinguish between the sense of TO, and FROM, implied in the termination of the Ablative Case, the Kafirs frequently append some tense of the Verb UKUVELA, to come, or be from, to the Nominative or the Verb which requires the sense of FROM to be understood in the Ablative Case of the Noun which follows it: as,—

Amanthla avela ezulwini, Power from on high, or Power which comes from on high.

Sometimes KU, is used to express FROM: as,—

Ditabate ku Pato, I took from Pato.

25. To express FOR, a particular form of the Verb is used: [SEE VERB.] as,—

Wamazalela ummtwana, She bare for him a child.

26. To express the sense of BY, THOUGH, WITH or ALSO, and AND, the following additions are made to the prefixes of the several classes of Nouns: as,—

I.	Gu-Pato	by Pato	Go-Pato	through Pato	No-Pato	with Pato
	Gum-Tandi	- Tandani	Gom-Tandi	- Tandani	No-Tandi	- Tandani
	Gumfazi	- a woman	Gomfazi	- a woman	Nomfazi	- a woman
II.	Lihasha	- a horse	Gehasha	- a horse	Nehasha	- a horse
	Lilizwi	- a word	Gelizwi	- a word	Nelizwi	- a word
III.	Yinkosi	- a chief	Genkosi	- a chief	Nenkosi	- a chief
	Yimbiza	- a pot	Gembiza	- a pot	Nembiza	- a pot
IV.	Sisitya	- a basket	Gesitya	- a basket	Nesitya	- a basket
V.	Ludaka	- mud	Godaka	- mud	Nodaka	- mud
	Luluntu	- people	Goluntu	- people	Noluntu	- people
VI.	Gumlambo	- a river	Gomlambo	- a river	Nomlambo	- a river
VII.	Bubuso	- a face	Gobuso	- a face	Nobuso	- a face
VIII.	Kukutya	- food	Gokutya	- food	Nokutya	- food
IX.	Bodade	- sisters	Godade	- sisters	Nodade	- sisters
	Babantu	- people	Gabantu	- people	Nabantu	- people
X.	Gamadoda	- men	Gamadoda	- men	Namadoda	- men
XI.	Zinkosi	- chiefs	Gezinkosi	- chiefs	Nezinkosi	- chiefs
	Zizitya	- baskets	Gezitya	- baskets	Nezitya	- baskets
XII.	Yiminyaka	- years	Geminyaka	- years	Neminyaka	- years

27. In the Sections containing Tables of the Pronouns and Verbs, the forms from which the above are contracted will be seen arranged under the Pronouns and third Persons of the Verb of each Declension: For the manner in which nouns are united to the Verb Substantive TO BE, according to the table See VERBS. Nouns in apposition are united to each other, by the relative Pronoun and Verb Substantive of the first Noun, prefixed to the forms of the second, found in the first column of the preceding table:

Thus,— I Dec. prefixes o, II ELI, III E, IV ESI. V OLU, VI o, VII OBU, VIII OKU, IX ABA, X A, XI EZI, XII EYI.

28. The following are examples of Nouns in apposition, illustrative of the preceding rule :

Umtu oyinkosi,	The man who is the Chief.
U-Yesus ongu Kristus,	Jesus who is the Christ.
Umtu oligosa,	The man who is the Steward.
Umfo osisigidimi,	The fellow who is the messenger.

SECTION 4th.

Adjectives.

1. Adjectives vary their prefix according to the prefix of the Noun by which they are governed : they are usually written when placed in vocabularies with the prefixes IN, IM, I : thus INKULU, great, properly—It is great, referring to INTO, or some Noun with the prefix IN ; IMHLOPE, white, or—It is white : IARA, bitter, or—It is bitter.

2. Adjectives are united to Nouns by means of the Relative Pronoun of each Declension of Nouns which is prefixed to the Adjective according to the following table : [SEE PRONOUNS.]

NOUNS TO WHICH THE ADJECTIVES REFER.	IN-KULU.	IM-BI.	IM-HLOPE.	I-RARA.
I. UM-fazi	om-kulu	om-bi	om-hlope	o-rara
II. I-hashe	eli-kulu	eli-bi	elim-hlope	eli-rara
III. IN-kosi	en-kulu	em-bi	em-hlope	e-rara
IV. ISI-tya	esi-kulu	esi-bi	esim-hlope	esi-rara
V. U-tando	olu-kulu	olu-bi	olum-hlope	olu-rara
VI. UM-lambo	om-kulu	om-bi	om-hlope	o-rara
VII. UBU-so	obu-kulu	obu-bi	obum-hlope	obu-rara
VIII. UKU-tya	oku-kulu	oku-bi	okum-hlope	oku-rara
IX. ABA-ntu	aba-kulu	aba-bi	abam-hlope	aba-rara
X. AMA-doda	ama-kulu	ama-bi	am-hlope	a-rara
XI. IN, IM, IZIN.	ezin-kulu	ezim-bi	ezim-hlope	ezi-rara
IZI-tya	ezi-kulu	ezim-bi	ezim-hlope	ezi-rara
XII. IMI-lambo	emi-kulu	emi-bi	em-hlope	e-rara

3. In the above table there are two columns for Adjectives beginning with IM : the difference in the omission or retention of the M in some cases, arises from a variety in pronunciation, or from the M, of the prefix being considered as part of the root-word, in which case of course the Adjective will follow the analogies of Adjectives beginning with I : thus IM-HLOPE, will be ELIMHLOPE &c. as IRARA.

4. In some few cases, certain Nouns are united to their Adjectives after the manner of Nouns placed in apposition See Section 3rd. No. 27 : this is when a peculiar emphasis is intended to be placed on the Adjective, thus the HOLY SPIRIT is always termed UMOYA OYINGCWELE, literally The Spirit which is the Holy one : not Umoya Ongewele : The Spirit which is holy. For the manner in which Adjectives are joined to the Verb TO BE, SEE VERBS.

5. The Kafir mode of counting is rather complex as will appear from the following table : to express twenty they say "tens which are two:" to express twenty one : "tens which are two which have one."

CARDINAL, ORDINAL AND ADVERBIAL NUMBERS.

CARDINAL.	ORDINAL.	ADVERBIAL.
1 Inye	kuqala first	kanye once
2 Zimbini	isibini second	kabini twice
3 Zintatu	isitatu third	katatu thrice
4 Zine	isine fourth	kane four times
5 Zinhlanu	isihlanu fifth	kahlanu five times
6 Zintandatu	isitandatu sixth	katandatu six times
7 Zixenxe	isixenxe seventh	kazixenxe seven times
8 Zimboxo or sibozo or toba 'mnwembini.	isimboxo eighth	kamboxo eight times
9 I-Toba or toba 'mnwemnye.	isitoba ninth	katoba nine times
10 I-shumi.	ishumi tenth	kashumi ten times
11 I-shumi elinanye.	From AMASHUMI they are formed by the relative pronoun and the verb prefixed, according to the Declension of the word to which they relate as : EYAMASHUMI MABINI : the thing which is the twentieth.	kamashumi &c twenty times
20 Amashumi amabini.		kakulu &c. a hundred times
21 Amashumi amabini ananye.		
100 I-kulu.		kawaka &c. a thousand times
150 I-kulu elinamashumi mahlanu.		
200 Amakulu amabini.		kamawaka thousands fold
1000 I-waka.		
1100 I-waka elinekulu.		
2000 Amawaka amabini.		
2110 Amawaka amabini anakulu elineshumi.		
2150 Amawaka amabini anakulu elinamashumi mahlanu.		
3050 Amawaka amatatu anamashumi mahlanu.		
10,000 Amawaka alishumi.		
20,000 Amawaka amashumi mabini.		
30,060 Amawaka amashumi matatu anamashumi matandatu.		

6. The Cardinal numbers are united to the Nouns to which they refer in the same manner as other Adjectives : thus,—

- I. Umfazi omnye.
- II. Ihashe elinye.
- III. Inkosi enye.
- IV. Isitya esinye.
- V. Utando olunye.
- VI. Umlambo omnye.
- VII. Ubuso obunye, obubini, obutatu, obune, obuhlanu, obutandatu, obuzixenxe, obumboxo, obulitoba.
- VIII. Ukutya okunye, okubini, okutatu, okune, okuhlanu, okutandatu, &c.
- IX. Abantu ababini, abatatu, abane, abahlanu, abatandatu, &c.
- X. Amadoda amabini, amatatu, amane, amahlanu, amatandatu, &c.
- XI. Izitya ezibini, ezintatu, ezine ezinhlanu, ezintandatu, &c.
Inkosi ezimbini, &c. the same as XI.
- XII. Imilambo emibini, emitatu, emine, emihlanu, emitandatu, &c.

7. The Ordinal numbers are usually governed in the Genitive case by the Nouns to which they refer, according to the rules Sec. 3rd. No. 14. as Umhla wesibini, the second day: sometimes also the Ordinal Numbers as Umhla weshumi.

8. Sometimes for the sake of emphasis the Relative Pronoun is prefixed to the Noun governed in the Genitive: thus,—

- I. Umfazi owokuqala, the woman which is first.
- II. Ihashe elesibini, the horse which is second.
- III. Inkosi eyesibini, the chief which is second.
- IV. Isitya esesibini, the basket which is second.
- V. Utando olwesibini, the love which is second

9. The Cardinal numbers are used with the tenses of the Verb TO BE; as,—

- Umtu emnye, a person he being one.
- Abantu bebabini, persons they being two
- Abantu bababini, persons they were two.

10. Sometimes they are used with contractions of the Demonstrative Pronoun; [SEE PRONOUNS.] as,—

- Abantu bobabini, people, those two: from Abobabini.
- Imihla yomitandatu, days, those six: from Leyomitandatu.

Or more probably this is a contraction of the emphatic Genitive: [SEE SEC. 3d.] as, Abantu gabobabini: Imihla yeyomitandatu.

11. Umnye, 'another,' is placed before its Noun and changes according to the table of adjectives Section 4th. No. 2. as Omnye umtu: Abanye abantu.

12. OTILE, from UKUTI, to say, to be so, is usually employed to express A CERTAIN ONE: thus,—

- Umtu otile, or otile umtu, a certain person.
- Ihashe elite, a certain horse
- Umfo otile a certain man.

13. To express an indefinite number beyond all count the Kafirs use IGIDI and ILITYE: but the words are not in general use.

14. Nouns used adjectively as united to other Nouns by means of the Relative Pronoun and the Verb UKUBANAYO, to have: [SEE VERBS.] in all these cases i, and u, when initial in the word which is united to the Verb UKUBANAYO, are changed into e, and o: the vowels o, and a, remain unchanged: thus,—

- Umtu onoburoti, the man who has valour.
- Umtu oneratshi, the man who has pride,
- Umtu onamanthla the man who has strength.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

15. The Comparative is supplied by using the Verb 'to exceed,' with the abstract form of the Noun derived from the Adjective, Uqitisile gobukulu, he exceeds in greatness.

16. The place of the Superlative is supplied by the addition of certain words, as Kakulu, Kunene Kanye, Kazi: as,—

- Ubawo omkulu kakulu, my father who is great a hundred fold.
- Ubawo omkulu kunene, my father who is truly great.
- Ubawo omkulu kanye, my father who is very great.
- Ubawo omkulu kazi, my father who is greatest of all.

SECTION 5th.

Pronouns.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

1. The Personal Pronouns of the 1st., and 2nd. person are thus declined.

MINA, I : 1st. person,			
Singular.	Nom.	Mina, I,	Plural. Nom. Tina we,
	Gen.	Am, of me,	Gen. Etu, of us,
	Dat.	Kumi, to me,	Dat. Kuti, to us,
	Ac.	Di, me, (this is only used when united to a Verb, see Verb.)	Ac. Si, us, (inserted in the Verb as the Acc. Sing. so with all the Accusatives of Pronouns,)
	Ab.	Dimi, by me, it is I, Gami, through me, Nami, with me, and me, also me,	Ab. Siti, by us, it is us, Gati, through us, Nati, with us, and us, also us,
Negative.		Asindimi, it is not me.	Negative. Asisiti, it is not us.

There is no form of the Vocative Case distinct from the Nominative.

WENA, Thou : 2nd. person,			
Singular.	Nom.	Wena, thou,	Plural. Nom. Nina, ye, or you,
	Gen.	Ako, of thee.	Gen. Enu, of ye,
	Dat.	Kuwe, to thee,	Dat. Kuni, to ye,
	Ac.	Ku, thee or thou,	Ac. Ni, ye,
	Ab.	Guwe, by thee, Gawe, through thee, Nawe, with thee, and thou, also thou,	Ab. Nini, by ye, it is ye, Gani, through ye, Nani, with ye, and ye, also ye,
Negative.		Asinguwe, it is not thou.	Negative. Asinini, it is not ye.

A sort of Vocative used in polite friendly address, is formed of the Genitive of TINA, ETU, governed by the Euphonic Letter of UMTU, or UMLINGANE, &c. understood as—WETU, which means One of us.

2. Personal Pronouns of the 3rd. person vary according to the Declension of the Nouns to which they refer: the following Personal Pronouns of the 3rd. person are placed under each Declension of the Nouns to which they refer:—

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
Nom.	yena	lona	yona	sona	lona	wona	bona	kona	bona	wona	zona	yona	He, she, it, they.
Gen.	ake	alo	ayo	aso	alo	awo	abo	ako	abo	awo	azo	ayo	Of him, her, it, them.
Dat.	kuye	kulo	kuyo	kuso	kulo	kuwo	kubo	kuko	kubo	kuwo	kuzo	kuyo	To him, her, it, them.
Ac.	am	li	yi	si	lu	wu	bu	ku	ba	wa	zi	yi	Him, her, it, them.
Ab.	guye	lilo	yiyo	siso	lulo	guwo	bubo	kuko	babo	gawo	zizo	yiyo	By him, her, it, them.
	gaye	galo	gayo	gaso	galo	gawo	gabo	gako	gabo	gawo	gazo	gayo	Thro' him, her, it, them.
	naye	nalo	nayo	naso	nalo	nawo	nabo	nako	nabo	nawo	nazo	nayo	With him, her, it, them.

The negatives of the first form of the Ablative are formed as those of the 1st. and 2nd. persons: thus, asinguye, asililo, asiyyo &c.

3. The Genitives of the Personal Pronouns are governed in the Genitive by Nouns, and then take the Euphonic Letter of the Noun which governs them, thus supplying the place of the Possessive Pronouns : one example will suffice :—

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
Yena	wake	lake	yake	sake	lwake	wake	bake	kwake	bake	ake	zake	yake	Of him &c

And so on with AM, ALO, AYO, ASO, &c. as,—Umfazi wake, his wife ; referring to Umtu : Ihashe layo, his horse ; referring to Inkosi.

RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS.

4. A sort of Reciprocal Pronoun similar in signification to the Latin *sui* is formed by prefixing GOKW to the Genitives of the personal pronouns ; thus,—

Gokwam, of myself, on my own account.
 Gokwetu, of ourselves, on our own account.
 Gokwako, of thyself, on thine own account.
 Gokwenu, of yourselves, on your own account.
 Gokwake, of himself, on his own account.
 Gokwabo, of themselves, on their own account, and so on with Gokwalo, Gokwayo, Gokwaso &c.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

5. The Possessive Pronouns are formed from the Genitives of the Personal Pronouns by prefixing the Euphonic letter of the word to which they refer : [SEE NO. 3 :]

Inthlu yayo: his house, referring to Inkosi.
 Abafazi bawo: their wives, referring to Amadoda.
 Abantu bake: his people, referring to Umtu.
 Ukutya kwazo: their food, referring to Inkomo. (plural)

6. Sometimes the Relative Pronoun is prefixed to the Genitive of the Personal Pronoun, before the Euphonic letter, by which means a more expressive Possessive Pronoun is formed : the Pronoun in this case is usually placed before its Noun : as,—

Owako umzimba: thy body.
 Elako ihashe: thy horse.
 Eyam into: my thing.
 Esake isitya: his basket.
 Obam ubuso: my face.
 Okwam ukutya: my food.
 Abam abantu: my people.
 Awam amadoda: my men.
 Ezam izinto: my things.

In forming the Datives of this form of the Possessive Pronoun *κ*, is prefixed to those beginning with *o* : *kw*, to those beginning with *a*, *e* : thus,—

Kowako umelwane: to thy neighbour.
 Kwesake isitya: to his basket.
 Kwabam abantu: to my people.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

7. The Demonstrative Pronouns are usually prefixed to the words to which they belong : generally the initial Vowel of that word is cut off: the following table gives the Demonstrative Pronouns according to the several Declensions of Nouns : *

I Declension	Lo,	this.	Lomtu,	this man.
	Lowa, Lowo,	that.	Lowamtu,	that man.
	Lowaya,	that there.	Lowaya umtu,	that man there.
II Declension	Eli,	this.	Eli hashe,	this horse.
	Elo,	that.	Elo hashe,	that horse.
	Eliya,	that there.	Eliya hashe,	that horse there.
III Declension	Le,	this.	Lenkosi,	this chief.
	Leyo,	that.	Leyo inkosi,	that chief.
	Leyaya,	that there.	Leyaya inkosi,	that there chief.
IV Declension	Esi,	this.	Esisitya,	this basket.
	Eso,	that.	Esositya,	that basket.
	Esiya,	that there.	Esiya isitya,	that there basket.
V Declension	Olu,	this.	Oludaka,	this mud.
	Olo,	that.	Olodaka,	that mud.
	Oluya,	that there.	Oluya udaka,	that there mud.
VI Declension	the same as the Ist.			
VII Declension	Obu,	this.	Obubuso,	this face.
	Obo,	that.	Obobuso,	that face.
	Obuya,	that there.	Obuya ubuso,	that there face.
VIII Declension	Oku,	this.	Okukutya,	this food.
	Oku,	that.	Okokutya,	that food.
	Okuya,	that there.	Okuya ukutya,	that there food.
IX Declension	Aba,	these.	Ababantu,	these people.
	Abo,	those.	Abobantu,	those people.
	Abaya,	those there.	Abaya abantu,	those people there.
X Declension	La,	these.	Lamadoda,	these men.
	Lawo,	those.	Lawo amadoda,	those men.
	Lawaya,	those there.	Lawaya amadoda,	those men there.
XI Declension	Ezi,	these.	Ezizitya,	these baskets.
	Ezo,	those.	Ezozitya,	those baskets.
	Eziya,	those there.	Eziya izitya,	those baskets there.
XII Declension	Le,	these.	Lemilambo,	these rivers.
	Leyo,	those.	Leyo imilambo,	those rivers.
	Leyaya,	those there.	Leyaya imilambo,	those rivers there.

8. When the Demonstrative Pronouns LO, LE, LA, and their compounds are governed in the Genitive, the Euphonic letter of the word governing is united to the consonant by the Vowel A : thus,

Umfazi walomtu : the wife of this man.
 Abantu balomtu : the people of this man.

9. To express the sense of "the same" the Kafirs say "it is it" or "it is even it : " as in speaking of Ihashe, a horse, they will say, lilo, "it is it," "the same : " or likwalilo, "it is even it."

I Guye, kwanguye ; II lilo, likwalilo ; III yiyo, yikwayiyo ; IV siso, sikwasiso ; V lulo, lukwalulo ; VI guwo, kwanguwo ; VII bubo, bukwabubo ; VIII kuko, kukwakuko ; IX babo, bakwababo ; X gawo, akwangawo ; XI zizo, zikwazizo ; XII yiyo, yikwayiyo.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS AND ADVERBS.

10 The interrogative Pronouns and Adverbs are most conveniently classed together, as they take the prefixes which point out their relationship to some Noun, expressed or understood, in the same manner.

1. Who ? Ubanina ? or Gubanina ?
2. Who art thou ? Ungubanina ?
3. Whose ? Kabanina ? takes prefixes I WA, II LI, III YI, IV SI, V LU, VI WA, VII BU, VIII KU, IX BA, X A, XI ZI, XII, YI.

4. By whom ? Gabanina ?
5. To whom ? Kubanina ?
6. With whom ? Nabanina ?
7. What ? Intonina ? or Inina ? or Ini ? i. e. what thing ?
8. What thing is it ? Iyin-tonina ? The above takes the prefixes I UYIN, II LIYIN, III IYIN, IV SIYIN, V LUYIN, VI UYIN, VII BUYIN, VIII KUYIN, IX BAYIN, X AYIN, XI ZIYIN, XII IYIN.
9. What thing has it ? What is the matter with it ? I-nantonina ? it takes the prefixes, I U, II LI, III I, IV SI, V LU, VI U, VII BU, VIII KU, IX BA, X A, XI ZI, XII I.
10. By or through what ? Gantonina ?
11. To what ? Kwintonina ?
12. It is what ? What is it ? I-yinina ? takes the prefixes, as Inantonina. No. 9.
13. Which is it ? Pina ? takes the prefixes, I GUWU, II LILI, III YIYI, IV SISI, V LULO, VI GUWU, VII BUBU, VIII KUKU, IX BABA, X GAWA, XI ZIZI, XII YIYI.
14. Whether of the two ? Kusinina ?
15. What sort ? Nina ? after words to which distinction of sex belong, it means, what sort, male or female.
16. What is it like ? Jenganina ? takes the prefixes as, Inantonina, No. 9. with the nasal N, as usual before J, thus Unjenganina &c.
17. Is it so ? Jalona ? takes prefixes as Jenganina.
18. What like ? How ? Janina ? takes prefixes as Jenganina. No. 16.
19. How much ? Kangakananina ?
20. How often ? Futi kangakananina ?
21. How many ? Whereabouts ? Gapina ? takes prefixes as Jenganina. No. 16.
22. Why ? Yinina ?
23. Wherefore ? Through what ? Ganina ? takes prefixes as Jenganina. No. 16.
24. How was it ? Kutenina ?
25. How long time ? Ixsha elingakananina ?
26. How long ago ? Ixsha elingakananina eliqitileyo ?
27. What does it mean ? Kukutinina ?
28. Where ? Pina ? takes prefixes as Inantonina. No. 9.
29. Whence ? i. e. Where comes it from ? Ivela pina ? takes prefixes as Inantonina. No. 16.
30. When ? Ninina ?

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

11. The Relative Pronouns who, which or that, are expressed by the Vowels o, e, a, the antecedent determines which Vowel is to be used : in the preceding table of Adjectives united to Nouns the Relative Pronouns are seen united with the Substantive Verb.

12. Relative Pronouns when they are the Nominatives of the Verb in the first and second person are not expressed in Kafir as in English : thus,—

I who walk—is in Kafir, Mina dihambayo, literally, I walking.

Thou who walkest—is in Kafir, Wena uhambayo, literally, Thou walking.

Or else a more paraphrastic mode of expression would be used ; as,—

Dimi ohambayo, it is I who walk.

Guwe ohambayo, it is thou who walkest.

13. When Relative Pronouns are the Nominatives of the Verb in the third person, they are prefixed to the third person of the Verb according to the following rules, already exemplified in the table referred to in No. 11.

1st. Antecedents of Declensions, I, V, VI, VII, VIII, take o, for their Relative Pronoun.

2nd. Antecedents of Declensions, II, III, IV, XI, XII, take e, for their Relative Pronoun.

3rd. Antecedents of Declensions IX, X, take A, for their Relative Pronoun.

14. When the third person of the Verb begins with a Consonant, the Pronoun is simply prefixed according to its Antecedent, but when the third person of the Verb begins with a Vowel, then a contraction takes place, as follows,—

1st. When o is the Relative Pronoun governing the Verb, the initial u, e, a, of the third person are dropped : thus,—

Uyakusiza, is oyakusiza. Abesiza, is obesiza.
Esiza, is osiza. Ebesiza, is obesiza.

2nd. When e is the Relative Pronoun governing the Verb, the initial i of the third person is dropped : thus,—

Isiza, is esiza. Ibisiza, is ebisiza.

The Vowels u, e, a, never are initial in the third person of any Verb when it is governed by the Antecedents which take e for their Relative Pronoun.

3rd. When a, is the Relative Pronoun governing the Verb, the initial e, of the third person is dropped ; but if a be the initial Vowel of the third person, no change takes place : thus,—

Ebesiza, is Abesiza. Ayakusiza is Ayakusiza.

The Vowels u, i, never are initial in the third person of any Verb when it is governed by the Antecedents which take a for their Relative Pronoun.

Several of the tenses of the Verb are not used with the Relative Pronouns, other forms of the same meaning being used when needed.

OBLIQUE CASES OF THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

15. The Relative Pronoun having no variety of termination forms its oblique cases, WHOSE, WHOM or WHICH, OF, BY, TO, THROUGH, IN, AT, ON WHICH or WHOM, by the aid of the Demonstrative Pronouns and of the Nominative and Oblique cases of the Personal Pronouns : this part of the Kafir Grammar presents the greatest perplexity to the learner, and must be carefully studied.

WHOSE.

16. WHOSE, the Genitive of WHO, or WHICH, is usually expressed by a periphrasis : thus the Kafirs will usually say—Umtu igama lake dilitandayo—The man his name I it love ; instead of—The man whose name I love : but yet there are forms by which WHOSE may be expressed as in English : thus—Umtu ogama dilitandayo—The man whose name I it love ; or—The man whose name I love : according to the following table—

Nouns followed by WHOSE.	Nouns with WHOSE before them, referring to those in the first column.											
	I UM.	II I.	III IN.	IV ISI.	V U.	VI UM.	VII UBU.	VIII UKU.	IX ABA.	X AMA.	XI IZI.	XII IMI.
I. Um	om	o	on	osi	olu	om	obu	oku	oba	oma	ozi	omi
II. I	elim	eli	elin	elisi	elilu	elim	elibu	eliku	eliba	elima	elizi	elimi
III. In	em	e	en	esi	elu	em	ebu	eku	eba	ema	ezi	emi
IV. Isi	esim	esi	esin	esisi	esilu	esim	esibu	esiku	esiba	esima	esizi	esimi
V. U	olum	olu	olun	olusi	olu	olum	olubu	oluku	oluba	oluma	oluzi	olumi
VI. Um as No. I.												
VII. Ubu	obum	obu	obun	obusi	obu	obum	obubu	obuku	obuba	obuma	obuzi	obumi
VIII. Uku	okum	oku	okun	okusi	oku	okum	okubu	okuku	okuba	okuma	okuzi	okumi
IX. Aba	abum	aba	aban	abasi	abu	abum	ababu	abaku	ababa	abama	abazi	abami
X. Ama	am	a	an	asi	alu	am	abu	aku	aba	ama	azi	ami
XI. Izi	ezim	ezi	ezin	ezisi	ezilu	ezim	ezibu	eziku	eziba	ezima	ezizi	ezimi
XII. Imi	eyim	e	en	esi	elu	eyim	ebu	eku	eba	ema	ezi	emi

17. The following examples will illustrate the use of the preceding table:—

Umtu onkosi inkulu: The man whose Chief is great.
 Inkosi egama likulu: The Chief whose name is great.
 U-Tixo okwazi kukulu: God whose wisdom is great.

WHOM or WHICH.

18. WHOM or WHICH, the Accusative of the Relative Pronoun, can be expressed by four different methods.

1st. By prefixing the Relative Pronoun to the Verb, and inserting in the Verb the Accusative of the Personal Pronoun which agrees with the Antecedent: thus,—

Umfazi ondimtandayo: the woman whom I love: literally, the woman who I her love.
 Ihashe endilikwelayo: the horse which I ride: literally, the horse which I it ride.

2nd. By prefixing the Relative Pronoun to the Verb, and placing after the Verb the Nominative of the Personal Pronoun which agrees with the Antecedent: thus,—

Umfazi onditanda yena: the woman whom I love: literally, the woman who I love she.
 Ihashe enditanda lona: the horse which I love: literally, the horse which I love it.

3rd. By prefixing to the Verb the Demonstrative Pronoun which agrees with the Antecedent, and inserting in the Verb the Accusative of the Personal Pronoun which agrees with the Antecedent: as,—

Ihashe elindilikwelayo: the horse which I ride: literally, the horse that one I it ride.
 Ukutya okundikutandayo: the food which I love: literally, the food this which I it love.

4th. By prefixing to the Verb the Demonstrative Pronoun which agrees with the Antecedent, and placing after the Verb the Nominative of the Personal Pronoun which agrees with the Antecedent: thus,—

Ihashe elinditanda lona: the horse which I love: literally, the horse that one I love it,
 Ukutya okunditanda kona: the food which I love: literally, the food that which I love it.

19. In the following table the Relative Pronoun is placed before the Verb, and the Accusative of the Personal Pronoun is inserted in the Verb, according to the 1st. Rule, in the preceding paragraph:

SINGULAR.				PLURAL.		
PREFIXES.	1st. PERSON.	2nd. PER.	3rd. PER.	1st. PER.	2nd. PER.	3rd. PER.
I. Um-fazi	ondim endim	um onm	am em	osim esim	onim enim	abam
II. I-hashe	endili	uli	ali	esili	enili	abali
III. In-kosi	endiyi	uyi	ayi	esiyi	eniyi	abayi
IV. Isi-tya	endisi	usi	asi	esisi	enisi	abasi
V. U-tando	ondilu endilu	ulu olu	alu	osilu esilu	onilu enilu	abalu
VI. Um-lambo	ondiwu endiwu	uwu owu	awu	osiwu esiwu	oniwu eniwu	abawu
VII. Ubu-so	ondibu endibu	ubu obu	abu	osibu esibu	onibu enibu	ababu
VIII. Uku-tya	ondiku endiku	uku	aku	osiku esiku	oniku eniku	abaku
IX. A-bantu	endiba	uba	aba	esiba	eniba	ababa
X. Ama-doda	endiwa	uwa	awa	esiwa	eniwa	abawa
XI. I-zitya	endizi	uzi	azi	esizi	enizi	abazi
XII. Ini-lambo	endiyi	uyi	ayi	esiyi	eniyi	abayi

20. The above table applies to all the tenses of the Verb, *DI* being prefixed to the 1st. persons which do not begin with *DI* : in the tenses which begin with *SENDI*, *KENDI*, *KANDA*, *GANDI*, there is a slight variation in the 2nd. and 3rd. persons : the 2nd. person taking *EU*, and the 3rd. person *E*, or *A*, as prefixes : thus,—

Umtu euseumtanda, the man whom thou already lovest.
Ihashe akalikwele, the horse which he sometimes rides.

21. The table in No. 19 applies in part to the 2nd. rule ; it will therefore be only necessary to give one example of the Nominatives of the Personal Pronouns according to their Antecedents, placed after the 1st. Person Singular : [SEE RULE 2ND. NO. 18.]

I. Umfazi onditanda yena,	The woman whom I love.
II. Ihashe enditanda lona,	The horse which I love.
III. Inkosi enditanda yona,	The chief which I love.
IV. Isitya enditanda sona,	The basket which I love.
V. Utando onditanda lona,	The love which I love.
VI. Umlambo onditanda wona,	The river which I love.
VII. Ubuso onditanda bona,	The face which I love.
VIII. Ukutya onditanda kona,	The victuals which I love.
IX. Abantu enditanda bona,	The people which I love.
X. Amadoda enditanda wona,	The men which I love.
XI. Izitya enditanda zona,	The baskets which I love.
XII. Imilambo enditanda yona,	The rivers which I love.

22. The 3rd. and 4th. rules will easily be understood by one example of each Declension of Nouns, with its Demonstrative Pronoun prefixed to the Verb in the first person. By the 3rd. rule the Accusative of the Personal Pronoun which agrees with the Antecedent is inserted in the Verb : but by the 4th. rule the Nominative of the Personal Pronoun follows the Verb, instead of the insertion of the Accusative in the Verb.

3rd RULE..

- I. Umfazi lo dimtandayo.
- II. Ihashe elindilitandayo.
- III. Inkosi leyo diyitandayo.
- IV. Isitya esindisitandayo.
- V. Utando olundilutandayo.
- VI. Umlambo lo diwutandayo.
- VII. Ubuso obundibutandayo.
- VIII. Ukutya okundikutandayo.
- IX. Abantu abandibatandayo.
- X. Amadoda landiwatandayo.
- XI. Izitya ezindizitandayo.
- XII. Imilambo lendiyitandayo.

4th. RULE.

lo ditanda yena.
elinditanda lona.
leyo ditanda yona.
esinditanda sona.
olunditanda lona.
lo ditanda wona.
obunditanda bona.
okunditanda kona.
abanditanda bona.
landitanda wona.
ezinditanda zona.
lenditanda yona.

OF, BY, THROUGH, IN, FROM, TO WHOM OR WHICH.

23. To express OF, BY, THROUGH, IN, FROM, TO WHOM, or WHICH, the Relative or Demonstrative Pronoun is placed before the Verb as in the paragraphs preceding, and the requisite oblique cases of the Personal Pronoun of the Antecedent are placed after the Verb : thus,—

Umfazi onditeta 'ngaye, or Umfazi lo diteta 'ngaye, The woman of whom I speak.

24. The following table will illustrate the preceding rule.

PREFIXES.	VERBS.	OF, BY, THROUGH, WHOM, OR WHICH.	TO, IN, FROM, AT, ON WHOM OR WHICH	WITH WHOM, OR WHICH.
I. Umfazi	onditeta, or lo diteta	'ngaye	kuye	naye
II. Ihashe	enditeta, or elinditeta	'ngalo	kulo	nalo
III. Inkosi	enditeta, or le diteta	'ngayo	kuyo	nayo
IV. Isitya	enditeta, or esinditeta	'ngaso	kuso	naso
V. Utando	onditeta, or olunditeta	'ngalo	kulo	nalo
VI. Umlambo	onditeta, or lo diteta	'ngawo	kuwo	nawo
VII. Ubuso	onditeta, or obunditeta	'ngabo	kubo	nabo
VIII. Ukutya	onditeta, or okunditeta	'ngako	kuko	nako
IX. Abantu	enditeta, or abanditeta	'ngabo	kubo	nabo
X. Amadoda	enditeta, or landiteta	'ngawo	kuwo	nawo
XI. Izitya	enditeta, or ezinditeta	'ngazo	kuzo	nazo
XII. Imilambo	enditeta, or lenditeta	'ngayo	kuyo	nayo

FOR WHOM, OR WHICH.

25. To express FOR WHOM, or WHICH, a particular form of the Verb is used ; thus—

- I. Umfazi ditetela yena or dimtetelayo : the woman for whom I speak.
- II. Ihashe ditetela lona or dilitetelayo : the horse for which I speak.
- III. Inkosi ditetela yona or diyitetelayo ; the Chief for whom I speak.
- IV. Isitya ditetela sona or disitetelayo : the basket for which I speak.
- V. Utando ditetela lona or dilutetelayo : the love for which I speak.
- VI. Umlambo ditetela wona or diwutetelayo : the river for which I speak.
- VII. Ubuso ditetela bona or dibutetelayo : the face for which I speak.
- VIII. Ukutya ditetela kona or dikutetelayo : the food for which I speak.
- IX. Abantu ditetela bona or dibatetelayo : the people for which I speak.
- X. Amadoda ditetela wona or diwatetelayo : the men for whom I speak.
- XI. Izitya ditetela zona or dizitetelayo : the baskets for which I speak.
- XII. Imilambo ditetela yona or diyitetelayo : the rivers for which I speak.

26. We can vary the mode of expression as in the preceding paragraphs, by prefixing the Relative or Demonstrative Pronouns ; one example will suffice,—

Umfazi onditetela yena, or Umfazi ondimtetelayo.

Umfazi lo ditetela yena, or Umfazi lo dimtetelayo.

BEFORE, BEHIND WHOM, OR WHICH.

27. In cases where in English the Relative Pronoun WHICH or WHOM, governed by a Preposition such as BEFORE, BEHIND, ABOVE, precedes a Verb, the Kafirs use the Genitive case of the Personal Pronoun and place it after the Verb : a few examples will suffice,—

Umfazi sihamba pambi kwake, The woman before whom we walk, literally, The woman we walk before her.

Ihashe sibaleka emva kwalo, The horse after which we run, literally, The horse we run after it.

28. In the above examples the expression may also be varied by prefixing the Relative or Demonstrative Pronoun to the Verb : thus,—

Umfazi esihamba pambi kwake or Umfazi lo sihamba pambi kwake.

Ihashe esibaleka emva kwalo or Ihashe elisibaleka emva kwalo &c.

SECTION 6th.

Verbs.

1. **VERBS** must be considered in reference to their **FORMS** or **CONJUGATIONS**, their **VOICES**, **MOODS**, **TENSES**, **NUMBER** and **PERSON**.

2. The **Root** of the Verb, that is to say, the Verb in its simplest state unincumbered by any prefixes or affixes, is the second Person Singular of the Imperative Mood, Active Voice of the first Simple Form : as—

Hamba, walk, from Ukuhamba, to walk.
Tanda, love, from Ukutanda, to love.

FORMS OR CONJUGATIONS.

3. The **FORMS** or **CONJUGATIONS** of the Verb arise from certain changes which take place in the Root ; there are six variations of this nature :

The **FIRST** is the **SIMPLE** form of the Verb, as—

Tanda, love : Ukutanda, to love.

The **SECOND** is the **OBJECTIVE** form of the Verb, derived from the Simple form, by inserting **EL**, before the final Vowel, so called because the action of the Verb is performed for some object : as,—

TandELA : Love for. UkutandELA : to love for.
DiyatandELA yena : I love for him.

The **THIRD** is the **CAUSATIVE** form of the Verb, derived from the Simple form, by inserting **IS** before the final Vowel : this form corresponds to the Hebrew **HIPIL** : as,—

TandISA : Cause to love. UkutandISA : To cause to love.

The **FOURTH** is the **REFLECTIVE** form of the Verb, derived from the Simple form, by prefixing **ZI**, so called because the action of the Verb is reflected back upon the agent : this form corresponds to the Hebrew **HITHPAEL** : as,—

Zitanda, love thyself : Ukuzitanda, to love oneself.
Diyazitanda, I love myself : Uyazitanda, he loves himself.

The **FIFTH** is the **RECIPROCAL** form of the Verb, derived from the Simple form, by inserting **AN** before the final Vowel : this form is only used in the Plural number : as,—

UkusizANA, to help one another.
Siyasizana, we help one another.

The **SIXTH** is the **INTENSITIVE** form of the Verb, derived from the Simple form, by inserting **EK** before the final Vowel, so called from its giving addition, completion, fullness or intensity, to the simple meaning of the Verb : in some of its uses, this form of the Verb resembles the Hebrew **PIHEL** : as,—

Ukutanda, to love :	UkutandEKA, to be beloved.
Umtu otandayo, a person who loves :	Umtu otandekayo, a person who is beloved.
Amanzi apalaza, the water poured out :	Amanzi apalazeka, the water was spilled.
Umtu uyasizwa, the man is helped :	Umtu uyasizeka, the man is assisted by help.

VOICES.

4. There are two VOICES the ACTIVE and the PASSIVE to the SIMPLE, OBJECTIVE, and CAUSATIVE forms of the Verb: the other forms have no distinction of Voice. The Passive is formed from the Active by inserting w before the final Vowel: as,—

Diyatanda: I love.

Diyatandwa: I am loved.

MOODS.

5. There are six MOODS, the INFINITIVE, INDICATIVE, IMPERATIVE, POTENTIAL, OPTATIVE, and SUBJUNCTIVE.

TENSES.

6. The Tenses are formed by prefixing the Substantive Verb to the Root of the Verb which is conjugated, and by changing in some cases its termination.

7. The Tenses of the Kafir Verb are very numerous, for many Tenses have several forms all of the same meaning: This great variety renders their arrangement a matter of some difficulty: Among the various schemes for the arrangement and nomenclature of the Tenses recommended by Grammarians, the following, taken from the Notes to the Rev. Mr. Walker's translation of Scheller's Latin Grammar 2 vols. 8vo. appears to me most simple and complete, and well adapted to exemplify the various meanings of the Tenses of the Kafir Verb.

DIVISION OF TENSES.

8. The Tenses of the Verb have reference to the TIME and to the STATE OF THE ACTION: The Time of an Action is either PRESENT, or PAST, or FUTURE PRESENT, or FUTURE PAST: the state of an Action is either INDEFINITE, or IMPERFECT, or PERFECT: hence there are four principal divisions of Tenses as respects Time, and each of these is subdivided into three Tenses pointing out the State of an Action, making in all twelve Tenses, which point out with great nicety, both the Time and the State of the Action of the Verb.

TIME.	STATE OF THE ACTION.	EXAMPLES KAFIR AND ENGLISH.	
Present	Indefinite	Diyatanda,	I love.
—	Imperfect	Diyawatanda, &c.	I am loving.
—	Perfect	Ditandile, &c.	I have loved.
Past	Indefinite	Datanda,	I loved.
—	Imperfect	Benditanda, &c.	I was loving.
—	Perfect	Benditandile, &c.	I had loved.
Future Present	Indefinite	Diyakutanda, &c.	I shall or will love.
—	Imperfect	Diyakubanditanda, &c.	I shall be loving.
—	Perfect	Diyakubanditandile &c.	I shall have loved.
Future Past	Indefinite	Bendiyakutanda, &c.	I should love.
—	Imperfect	Bendiyakubanditanda,	I should be loving.
—	Perfect	Bendiyakubanditandile,	I should have loved.

9. It will be seen that although the Kafir Verb has only five changes of termination, yet by means of the auxiliary Substantive Verb, it can express the Times and States of an Action with a degree of nicety which we scarcely expect to find in the language of an uncivilized people.

NUMBER.

10. Their are two Numbers, the SINGULAR and the PLURAL ; but the RECIPROCAL form of the Verb has no Singular Number.

PERSON.

11. There are three PERSONS as in other languages ;—The third Person Singular is governed by eight Classes of Nouns, and changes its initial letter or syllable according to the Prefix of the Nominative which governs it : the Plural is governed by four classes of Nouns, and accordingly Changes its initial letter or syllable four times.

COMPOUND VERBS.

12. Besides the six Forms of Verbs which are conjugated by the help of the Substantive Verb, there is a numerous Class of Verbs, compounded with certain Adverbs and Verbs, which are very troublesome to the learner ; the principal words which thus unite with the Verbs are KE, KANDA, SA, SE, and the Verb UKUZA, to come.

REGULAR VERBS.

13. The various Forms or Conjugations of the Verbs take the prefixes of the Substantive Verb in the same manner : most of the Verbs are regular and take the prefixes according to the model UKUTANDA, which is given in No. 16 in the Active voice, affirmatively and negatively.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

14. The Verbs which begin with a Vowel vary in some respects from the model TANDA, in consequence of a contraction of the Vowel before the prefixes : and several other Verbs form their Past Tenses of the Active Voice, and the Present and Past Tenses of the Passive Voice irregularly. [SEE VERBS BEGINNING WITH A VOWEL AND VERBS IRREGULAR IN THE INFLECTED TENSES SEC. 7.]

FORMATION OF THE PASSIVE VOICE.

15. No separate paradigm is allotted to the Passive Voice, as the Passive is formed from the Active, by changing the terminations of the Verb ; as,—

Tanda,	into	Tandwa.
Tande,	into	Tandwe.
Tandile	into	Tandiwe.
Tandanga	into	Tandwanga.
Tandi	into	Tandwa.

PARADIGM OF A REGULAR VERB ACTIVE.

16. A Verb which takes the prefixes regularly, is conjugated as the following Verb Ukutanda : —

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Uku-tanda, to love.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Indefinite Tense.

SING.	I do love, &c.	PLURAL.	SING.	I do not love, &c.	PLURAL.
1.	Diya-tanda,	Siya-tanda,	1.	Andi-tandi,	Asi-tandi,
2.	Uya „	Niya „	2.	Aku „	Ani „
3. I.	Uya „	IX. Baya „	3.	Aka „	Aba „
II.	Liya „	X. Aya „		Ali „	Aka „
III.	Iya „	XI. Ziya „		Ayi „	Azi „
IV.	Siya „	XII. Iya „		Asi „	Ayi „
V.	Luya „			Alu „	
VI.	Uya „			Awu „	
VII.	Buya „			Abu „	
VIII.	Kuya „			Aku „	

Present Imperfect Tense.

No. 1.

SING.	I loving &c.	PLURAL	SING.	I not loving &c.	PLURAL.
1.	Di-tanda,	Si-tanda,	1.	Dinge, Dinga-tandi,	Singe, Singa-tandi
2.	U „	Ni „	2.	Unge, Unga „	Ninge, Ninga „
3. I.	E, U, A,	IX. Be „	3.	Enge, Enga „	Benge, Benga „
II.	Li „	X. E, A „		Linge, Linga „	Enge, Enga „
III.	I „	XI. Zi „		Inge, Inga „	Zinge, Zinga „
IV.	Si „	XII. I „		Singe, Singa „	Inge, Inga „
V.	Lu „	„		Lunge, Lunga „	
VI.	U „	„		Unge, Unga „	
VII.	Bu „	„		Bunge, Bunga „	
VIII.	Ku „	„		Kunge, Kunga „	

No. 2.

SING.	I am loving, &c.	PLURAL.	SING.	I am not loving, &c.	PLURAL.
1.	Diyawa-tanda,	Siyawa-tanda	1.	Andiyawa-tandi,	Asiyawa-tandi,
2.	Uyawa „	Niyawa „	2.	Akuyawa „	Aniyawa „
3. I.	Uyawa „	IX. Bayawa „	3.	Akayawa „	Abayawa „
II.	Liyawa „	X. Ayawa „		Aliyawa „	Akayawa „
III.	Iyawa „	XI. Ziyawa „		Aiyawa „	Aziyawa „
IV.	Siyawa „	XII. Ayawa „		Asiyawa „	Aiyawa „
V.	Luyawa „			Aluyawa „	
VI.	Uyawa „			Awuyawa „	
VII.	Buyawa „			Abuyawa „	
VIII.	Kuyawa „			Akuyawa „	

Present Perfect Tense.

SING. I have loved, &c. PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Di-tandile, or tande, | Si-tandile or tande. |
| 2. U " " | Ni " " |
| 3. I. E, A, U, " | Be, Ba, " |

The other Prefixes of this form are as those of the Affirmative of the Present Imperfect Tense, No. 1.

SING. I have not loved PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Andi-tandile, or tande, | Asi-tandile, or tande, |
| 2. Aku " " | Ani " " |
| 3. Aka " " | Aba " " |

The other Prefixes of this form are as those of the Negative of the Present Indefinite Tense.

No. 2.

1. Dinge, or Dinga-tandile, or tande, &c.

As the Prefixes of the Negative of the Present Imperfect Tense, No. 1.

No. 3.

1. Dinga-tandanga, &c.

As the Prefixes of the Negative of the Present Imperfect Tense, No. 1.

Past Indefinite Tense.

SING. I loved or did love, &c. PLURAL.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Da-tanda | Sa-tanda |
| 2. Wa " | Na " |
| 3. I. Wa " | IX. Ba " |
| II. La " | X. A " |
| III. Ya " | XI. Za " |
| IV. Sa " | XII. Ya " |
| V. Lwa " | |
| VI. Wa " | |
| VII. Ba " | |
| VIII. Kwa " | |

SING. I did not love &c.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Anda-tanda, | Asa-tanda, |
| 2. Akwa " | Ana " |
| 3. Aka " | Aba " |
| Ala " | Aka " |
| Aya " | Aza " |
| Asa " | Aya " |
| Alwa " | |
| Awa " | |
| Aba " | |
| Akwa " | |

No. 2,

1. Andi-tandanga, &c.

As the Prefixes of the Negative of the Present Indefinite Tense.

Past Imperfect Tense.

I was loving, &c.

SING. No. 1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|--------|----------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Bendi, | Dibendi, | Dandi, | Dabendi, | Dandibendi-tanda |
| 2. Ubu, | Ubeu, | Wau, | Wabu, | Waubeu " |
| 3. I. Ebe, | Ebee, | Wae, | Wabe, | Waebee " |
| II. Beli, | Libeli, | Lali, | Labeli, | Lalibeli " |
| III. Ibi, | Ibei, | Yai, | Yabei, | Yaibei " |
| IV. Besi, | Sibesi, | Sasi, | Sabesi, | Sasibesi " |
| V. Belu, | Lubelu, | Lwalu, | Lwabelu, | Lwalubelu " |
| VI. Ubu, | Ubuu, | Wau, | Wabu, | Waubeu " |
| VII. Bebu, | Bubebu, | Babu, | Babebu, | Babubebu " |
| VIII. Beku, | Kubeku. | Kwaku, | Kwabeku, | Kwakubeku " |

SING. No. 6.	7.	8.
1. Dayendi,	Dayebendi,	Dayendibendi-tanda,
2. Wayu,	Wayubu,	Wayubeu „
3. I. Waye,	Wayebe,	Wayeebe „
II. Layeli,	Layebeli,	Layelibeli „
III. Yayeyi,	Yayebei,	Yayeibei „
IV. Sayesi,	Sayebesi,	Sayesibesi „
V. Wayelu,	Lwayebelu,	Lwayelubelu „
VI. Wayu,	Wayubu,	Wayubeu „
VII. Bayebu,	Bayebebu,	Bayebubebu „
VIII. Kwayeku,	Kwayebeku,	Kwayekubeku „

PLU. No. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1. Besi,	Sibesi,	Sasi,	Sabesi,	Sasibesi-tanda,
2. Beni,	Nibeni,	Nani,	Nabeni,	Nanibeni „
3. IX. Bebe,	Bebebe,	Babe,	Babebe,	Babebebe „
X. Ebe,	Ebee	Ae,	Abee,	Aeebe „
XI. Bezi,	Zibezi,	Zazi,	Zazi,	Zazibezi „
XII. Ibi,	Ibei,	Yai,	Yabei,	Yaibei „

PLU. No. 6.	7.	8.
1. Sayesi,	Sayebesi,	Sayesibesi—tanda
2. Nayeni,	Nayebeni,	Nayenibeni, „
3. IX. Bayebe,	Bayebebe,	Bayebebebe, „
X. Ayee,	Ayebe,	Ayeebee, „
XI. Zayezi,	Zayebezi,	Zayezibezi, „
XII. Yaye,	Yayebei,	Yayeibei, „

The Negatives of the Eight preceding forms of the Past Imperfect Tense are formed by the addition of *NGA* to the Prefix, and by changing the final *a* of the Root into *i*; thus,—

No.	1. Bendinga—tandi,	Ubunga—tandi, &c.	I, Thou was not loving.
„ 2.	Dibendinga „	Ubeunga „	„ „ „
„ 3.	Dandinga „	Waunga „	„ „ „
„ 4.	Dabendinga „	Wabunga „	„ „ „
„ 5.	Dandibendinga „	Waubeunga „	„ „ „
„ 6.	Dayendinga „	Wayunga „	„ „ „
„ 7.	Dayebendinga „	Wayubunga „	„ „ „
„ 8.	Dayendibendinga „	Wayubeunga „	„ „ „

Sometimes the Negatives of the above Eight forms instead of *TANDI*, take *TANDANGA*: thus,—

No.	1. Bendinga—tandanga, &c.	I was not loving, &c.
„ 2.	Dibendinga „	„ „
„ 3.	Dandinga „	„ „
„ 4.	Dabendinga „	„ „
„ 5.	Dandibendinga „	„ „
„ 6.	Dayendinga „	„ „
„ 7.	Dayebendinga „	„ „
„ 8.	Dayendibendinga „	„ „

Past Perfect Tense.

This Tense has Eight forms, corresponding in its Affirmative and Negative with those of the Past Imperfect Tense, from which it differs only in the termination of the Verb: as,—

I had loved, &c.				I had not loved &c.			
No. 1.	Bendi—	tandile, or tande,	&c.	1.	Bendinga—	tandile or tande	&c.
„ 2.	Dibendi	„	„	2.	Dibendinga	„	„
„ 3.	Dandi	„	„	3.	Dandinga	„	„
„ 4.	Dabendi	„	„	4.	Dabendinga	„	„
„ 5.	Dandibendi	„	„	5.	Dandibendinga,	„	„
„ 6.	Dayendi	„	„	6.	Dayendinga	„	„
„ 7.	Dayebendi	„	„	7.	Dayebendinga	„	„
„ 8.	Dayendibendi,	„	„	8.	Dayendibendinga	„	„

Future Present Indefinite Tense.

I shall or will love.

SING. No. 1.		2.	3.	4.
1.	Do,	Diya-ku,	Dandiya-ku,	Dayendiyaku—tanda,
2.	Wo,	Uya „	Wauya „	Wayuyaku „
3.	I. Wo,	A, E, Uyaku,	Waeya „	Wayeyaku „
	II. Lo,	Liya-ku,	Laliya „	Layeliyaku „
	III. Yo,	Iya „	Yaiya „	Yayeiyaku „
	IV. So,	Siya „	Sasiya „	Sayesiyaku „
	V. Lwo,	Luya „	Lwaluya „	Lwayeluyaku „
	VI. Wo,	Uya „	Wauya „	Wayuyaku „
	VII. Bo,	Buya „	Babuya „	Bayebuyaku „
	VIII. Ko,	Kuya „	Kwakuya,	Kwayekuyaku „
PLU. No. 1.		2.	3.	4.
1.	So,	Siya-ku,	Sasiya-ku.	Sayesiyaku—tanda,
2.	No,	Niya „	Naniya „	Nayeniyaku „
3.	IX. Bo,	Baya „	Babeya „	Bayebeyaku „
	X. O,	Aya „	Aeya „	Ayeeyaku „
	XI. Zo,	Ziya „	Zaziya „	Zayeziyaku „
	XII. Yo,	Iya „	Yaiya „	Yayeiyaku „

I shall or will not love, &c.

There are Seven forms of Negatives which correspond to the 1st. and 2nd. forms of the Future Present Indefinite Tense: and two forms which correspond to the 3rd. and 4th. forms: The prefixes of these Nine forms are used in the Negatives of the Future Present Imperfect Tense with a trifling addition.

Negatives of the 1st. and 2nd. forms.

SING. No. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1. Andi-ku,	Andiyi-ku	Andiya-ku	Dinge-ku	Dingasa-ku	Andisa-ku	Andisayiku-tanda,
2. Aku ,,	Akuyi ,,	Akuya ,,	Unge ,,	Ungasa ,,	Akusa ,,	Akusayiku ,,
3. I. Aka ,,	Akayi ,,	Akaya ,,	Enge ,,	Engasa ,,	Akasa ,,	Akasayiku ,,
II. Ali ,,	Aliyi ,,	Aliya ,,	Linge ,,	Lingasa ,,	Alisa ,,	Alisayiku ,,
III. Ayi ,,	Ayiyi ,,	Ayiya ,,	Inge ,,	Ingasa ,,	Ayisa ,,	Ayisayiku ,,
IV. Asi ,,	Asiyi ,,	Asiya ,,	Singe ,,	Singasa ,,	Asisa ,,	Asisayiku ,,
V. Alu ,,	Aluyi ,,	Aluya ,,	Lunge ,,	Lungasa ,,	Alusa ,,	Alusayiku ,,
VI. Awu ,,	Awuyi ,,	Awuya ,,	Unge ,,	Ungasa ,,	Awusa ,,	Awusayiku ,,
VII. Abu ,,	Abuyi ,,	Abuya ,,	Bunge ,,	Bungasa ,,	Abusa ,,	Abusayiku ,,
VIII. Aku ,,	Akuyi ,,	Akuya ,,	Kunge ,,	Kungasa ,,	Akusa ,,	Akusayiku ,,

PLU. No. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1. Asi-ku	Asiyi-ku	Asiya-ku	Singe-ku	Singasa-ku	Asisa-ku	Asisayiku-tanda,
2. Ani ,,	Aniyi ,,	Aniya ,,	Ninge ,,	Ningasa ,,	Anisa ,,	Anisayiku ,,
3. IX. Aba ,,	Abayi ,,	Abaya ,,	Benge ,,	Bengasa ,,	Abasa ,,	Abasayiku ,,
X. Aka ,,	Akayi ,,	Akaya ,,	Enge ,,	Engasa ,,	Akasa ,,	Akasayiku ,,
XI. Azi ,,	Aziya ,,	Aziya ,,	Zinge ,,	Zingasa ,,	Azisa ,,	Azisayiku ,,
XII. Ayi ,,	Ayiyi ,,	Ayiya ,,	Inge ,,	Ingasa ,,	Ayisa ,,	Ayisayiku ,,

Negatives of the 3rd. and 4th. forms.

SING. No. 1.	2.	PLU. No. 1.	2.
1. Dandingasa-ku,	Dayendingasa-ku—tanda.	Sasingasa-ku	Sayesingasa-ku-tanda,
2. Waungasa ,,	Weyungasa ,,	Naningasa ,,	Nayeningasa ,,
3. I. Waengasa ,,	Wayengasa ,,	IX. Babengasa ,,	Bayebengasa ,,
II. Lalingasa ,,	Layelingasa ,,	X. Aengasa ,,	Ayeengasa ,,
III. Yaingasa ,,	Yayeingasa ,,	XI. Zazingasa ,,	Zayezingasa ,,
IV. Sasingasa ,,	Sayesingasa ,,	XII. Yaingasa ,,	Yayeingasa ,,
V. Lwalungasa ,,	Lwayelungasa ,,		
VI. Waungasa ,,	Wayungasa ,,		
VII. Babungasa ,,	Bayebungasa ,,		
VIII. Kwakungasa,,	Kwayekungasa,,		

Future Present Imperfect Tense.

I shall or will be loving &c.

SING. No. 1.	2.	3.
1. Diyawaku,	Dobandi,	Dobandibendi-tanda
2. Uyawaku,	Wobau,	Wobaubeu ,,
3. I. Eyawaku,	Wobae,	Wobaebae ,,
II. Liyawaku,	Lobali,	Lobalibeli ,,
III. Iyawaku,	Yobai,	Yobaibei ,,
IV. Siyawaku,	Sobusi,	Sobasibesi ,,
V. Luyawaku,	Lwobalu,	Lwobalubelu ,,
VI. Uyawaku,	Wobau,	Wobaubeu ,,
VII. Buyawaku,	Bobabu,	Bobabubebu ,,
VIII. Kuyawaku,	Kwobaku,	Kwobakubeku ,,

SING. No. 4.	5.	6.
1. Diyakubandi, &c.	Diyakubandibendi, &c.	Dandiyakubandi, &c.
7.	8.	9.
1. Dandiyakubandibendi, &c.	Dayendiyakubandi, &c.	Dayendiyakubandibendi, &c.

The Prefixes of the forms No. 4 to 9 are the same with those of the Tenses of which they are compounded, and need not be given in full.

PLU. No. 1.	2.	3.
1. Siyawaku,	Sobasi,	Sobasibesi—tanda.
2. Niyaku,	Nobani,	Nobanibeni „
3. IX. Bayawaku,	Bobabe,	Bobabebebe „
X. Ayawaku,	Obaa,	Obaabee „
XI. Ziyawaku,	Zobazi,	Zobazibezi „
XII. Iyawaku,	Yobai,	Yobaibei „

PLU. No. 4.	5.	6.
1. Siyakubasi, &c.	Siyakubasibesi, &c.	Sasiyakubasi, &c.
7.	8.	9.
1. Sasiyakubasibesi, &c.	Sayesiyakubasi, &c.	Sayesiyakubasibesi, &c.

I shall or will not be loving. &c.

There are Eighteen forms of the Negative which are compounded of the Negatives of the Future Present Indefinite, with the addition of BANDI, and BANDI-BENDI, &c. of the Future Imperfect: It is sufficient to give the first person singular of each form.

No. 1. Andikubandi—tanda,	No. 10. Andisayikubandibendi—tanda,
„ 2. Andikubandibendi „	„ 11. Dingekubandi „
„ 3. Andiyikubandi „	„ 12. Dingekubandibendi „
„ 4. Andiyikubandibendi „	„ 13. Dingasakubandi „
„ 5. Andiyakubandi „	„ 14. Dingasakubandibendi „
„ 6. Andiyakubandibendi „	„ 15. Dandingasakubandi „
„ 7. Andisakubandi „	„ 16. Dandingasakubandibendi „
„ 8. Andisakubandibendi „	„ 17. Dayendingasakubandi „
„ 9. Andisayikubandi „	„ 18. Dayendingasakubandibendi „

Future Present Perfect Tense.

I shall or will have loved &c.

This Tense has Eight forms of Prefixes in the Affirmative, which are the same as the last Eight forms of the Affirmatives of the Future Present Imperfect Tense, from which it differs only in the termination of the Verb: thus,—

No. 1. Dobandi—tandile or tande.	No. 5. Dandiyakubandi—tandile or tande.
„ 2. Dobandibendi „ „	„ 6. Dandiyakubandibendi „ „
„ 3. Diyakubandi „ „	„ 7. Dayendiyakubandi „ „
„ 4. Diyakubandibendi „ „	„ 8. Dayendiyakubandibendi „ „

I shall or will not have loved &c.

This Tense has Eighteen forms of the Negative, the Prefixes of which are those of the Future Present Imperfect Tense.

No. 1. Andikubandi———tandile or tande.	No. 10. Andisayikubandibendi——tandile or tande.
„ 2. Andikubandibendi „ „	„ 11. Dingekubandi „ „
„ 3. Andiyikubandi „ „	„ 12. Dingekubandibendi „ „
„ 4. Andiyikubandibendi „ „	„ 13. Dingasakubandi „ „
„ 5. Andiyakubandi „ „	„ 14. Dingasakubandibendi „ „
„ 6. Andiyakubandibendi „ „	„ 15. Dandingasakubandi „ „
„ 7. Andisakubandi „ „	„ 16. Dandingasakubandibendi „ „
„ 8. Andisakubandibendi „ „	„ 17. Dayendingasakubandi „ „
„ 9. Andisayikubandi „ „	„ 18. Dayendingasakubandibendi „ „

Future Past Indefinite Tense.

I should or would love &c.

SING. No. 1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Bendiya-ku,	Dibendiya-ku,	Dabendiya-ku,	Dandibendiyaku—tanda,
2. Ubuya „	Ubeuya „	Wabuya „	Waubeuyaku „
3. I. Ebeya „	Ebeeya „	Wabeya „	Waebeeyaku „
II. Beliya „	Libeliya „	Labeliya „	Lalibeliyaku „
III. Ibiya „	Ibeiya „	Yabeiya „	Yaibeiyaku „
IV. Besiya „	Sibesiya „	Sabesiya „	Sasibesiyaku „
V. Beluya „	Lubeluya „	Lwabeluya „	Lwalubeluyaku „
VI. Ubuya „	Ubuuya „	Wabuya „	Waubeuyaku „
VII. Bebuya „	Bubebuya „	Babebuya „	Babubebuyaku „
VIII. Bekuya „	Kubekuya „	Kwabekuya „	Kwakubekuyaku „
PLU. No. 1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Besiya-ku,	Sibesiya-ku,	Sabesiya-ku,	Sasibesiyaku—tanda,
2. Beniya „	Nibeniya „	Nabeniya „	Nanibeniyaku „
3. IX. Bebeya „	Bebebeya „	Babebeya „	Babebebeyaku „
X. Ebeya „	Ebeeya „	Abeeya „	Aebeeyaku „
XI. Beziya „	Zibeziya „	Zaziya „	Zazibeziyaku „
XII. Ibiya „	Ibeiya „	Yabeiya „	Yaibeiyaku „

I should or would not love, &c.

SING. No. 1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Bendingasaku,	Dibendingasaku,	Dabendingasaku,	Dandibendingasaku-tanda.
PLU. No. 1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Besingasaku,	Sibesingasaku,	Sabesingasaku,	Sasibesingasaku-tanda

These follow the variations of the Tenses of which they are compounded. [See Pages 25, 28.]

Future Past Imperfect Tense.

I should or would be loving, &c.

As this Tense is compounded of the preceding Tense, and BANDI and BANDIBENDI, it will not be necessary to give more than the first person singular of each form, Affirmative and Negative: thus,—

No. 1.	Bendiyakubandi————tanda,	No. 5.	Dabendiyakubandi————tanda,
„ 2.	Bendiyakubandibendi „	„ 6.	Dabendiyakubandibendi „
„ 3.	Dibendiyakubandi „	„ 7.	Dandibendiyakubandi „
„ 4.	Dibendiyakubandibendi „	„ 8.	Dandibendiyakubandibendi „

I should or would not be loving &c.

No. 1.	Bendingasakubandi————tanda,	No. 5.	Dabendingasakubandi————tanda,
„ 2.	Bendingasakubandibendi „	„ 6.	Dabendingasakubandibendi „
„ 3.	Dibendingasakubandi „	„ 7.	Dandibendingasakubandi „
„ 4.	Dibendingasakubandibendi „	„ 8.	Dandibendingasakubandibendi,

Future Past Perfect Tense.

I should or would have loved, &c.

This Tense has Eight forms of the Prefixes in the Affirmative and Negative, which are the same as those of the Future Past Imperfect Tense, from which this Tense differs only in the termination of the Verb; one example of each form will be sufficient.

No. 1.	Bendiyakubandi————tandile or tande.
„ 2.	Bendiyakubandibendi „ „
„ 3.	Dibendiyakubandi „ „
„ 4.	Dibendiyakubandibendi „ „
„ 5.	Dabendiyakubandi „ „
„ 6.	Dabendiyakubandibendi „ „
„ 7.	Dandibendiyakubandi „ „
„ 8.	Dandibendiyakubandibendi „ „

I should or would not have loved, &c.

No. 1.	Bendingasakubandi————tandile, or tande.
„ 2.	Bendingasakubandibendi „ „
„ 3.	Dibendingasakubandi „ „
„ 4.	Dibendingasakubandibendi „ „
„ 5.	Dabendingasakubandi „ „
„ 6.	Dabendingasakubandibendi „ „
„ 7.	Dandibendingasakubandi „ „
„ 8.	Dandibendingasakubandibendi „ „

It will be observed that in the preceding Future Tenses, only one example of the form DIYAWAKU is introduced; however in all cases where DIYAKU occurs in the Future Present Perfect, and the Future Past Imperfect, and the Future Past Perfect Tenses, the form DIYAWAKU may be used with the same Prefixes or Affixes.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Indefinite Tense.

SINGULAR. Let me love &c.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR. Let me not love &c.	PLURAL.
1. Manditande,	Masitande,	1. Mandinga--tandi,	Masinga-tandi,
2. Tanda	Tandani,	2. Unga "	Ninga "
Mautande,	Manitande,	Maunga "	Maninga "
3. I. Maka--tande,	IX. Maba--tande,	3. Makanga "	Mabanga "
II. Mali "	X. Maka "	Malinga "	Makanga "
III. Mai "	XI. Mazi "	Mainga "	Mazinga "
IV. Masi "	XII. Mai "	Masinga "	Mainga "
V. Malu "		Malunga "	
VI. Mau "		Maunga "	
VII. Mabu "		Mabunga "	
VIII. Maku "		Makunga "	

Present Imperfect Tense.

SINGULAR.	Let me be loving &c.	PLURAL.
1. Mandibendi—tanda,	1. Masibesi—tanda	
2. Maubeu ,,	2. Manibeni ,,	
Yibau ,,	Yibanini ,,	
3. I. Makabee ,,	3. IX. Mababebe ,,	
II. Malibeli ,,	X. Makabee ,,	
III. Maibei ,,	XI. Mazibezi ,,	
IV. Masibesi ,,	XII. Maibei ,,	
V. Malubelu ,,		
VI. Maubeu ,,		
VII. Mabubebu ,,		
VIII. Makubeku ,,		

SINGULAR.	Let me not be loving &c.	PLURAL,
1. Mandibendinga—tandi,	1. Masibesinga—tandi,	
2. Maubeunga ,,	2. Manibeninga ,,	
Yibaunga ,,	Yibanininga ,,	
3. I. Makabeenga ,,	3. IX. Mababebenga ,,	
II. Malibelinga ,,	X. Makabeenga ,,	
III. Maibeinga ,,	XI. Mazibezinga ,,	
IV. Masibesinga ,,	XII. Maibeinga ,,	
V. Malubelunga ,,		
VI. Maubeunga ,,		
VII. Mabubebunga ,,		
VIII. Makubekunga ,,		

Present Perfect Tense.

SINGULAR.		Let me have loved, &c.	PLURAL.	
1.	Mandibendi—	tandile, or tande.	1.	Masibesi—tandile, or tande.
2.	Maubeu	” ”	2.	Manibeni ” ”
	Yibau	” ”		Yibanini ” ”
3. I.	Makabee	” ”	3. IX.	Mababebe ” ”
II.	Malibeli	” ”	X.	Makabee ” ”
III.	Maibei	” ”	XI.	Mazibezi ” ”
IV.	Masibesi	” ”	XII.	Maibei ” ”
V.	Malubelu	” ”		
VI.	Maubeu	” ”		
VII.	Mabubebu	” ”		
VIII.	Makubeku	” ”		

SINGULAR.	Let me not have loved, &c.	PLURAL
1. Mandibendinga—tandile, or tande.		1. Masibesinga—tandile, or tande.
2. Maubeunga	” ”	2. Manibeninga
Yibaunga	” ”	Yibanininga
3. I. Makabeenga	” ”	3. IX. Mababebenga
II. Malibelinga	” ”	X. Makabeenga
III. Maibeinga	” ”	XI. Mazibezinga
IV. Masibesinga	” ”	XII. Maibeinga
V. Malubelu	” ”	
VI. Maubeu	” ”	
VII. Mabubebunga	” ”	
VIII. Makubekunga	” ”	

*POTENTIAL MOOD.**Present Indefinite Tense.*

SING. I may or can love, &c.	PLURAL.	SING. I may or can not love, &c.	PLURAL.
1. Dinga-tanda,	Singa-tanda,	1. Andinge-tande	Asinge-tande,
2. Unga ”	Ninga ”	2. Akunge ”	Aninge ”
3. I. A, Enga ”	IX. Banga ”	3. Akange ”	Abange ”
II. Linga ”	X. Anga ”	Alinge ”	Akange ”
III. Inga ”	XI. Zinga ”	Ayinge ”	Azinge ”
IV. Singa ”	XII. Inga ”	Asinge ”	Ayinge ”
V. Lunga ”		Alunge ”	
VI. Unga ”		Awunge ”	
VII. Bunga ”		Abunge ”	
VIII. Kunga ”		Akunge ”	

Present Imperfect Tense.

This Tense is formed from the preceding DINGA, with the addition of BANDI and BANDIBENDI : one example of the Affirmative and Negative of each form will be sufficient.

I may or can be loving, &c.
 No. 1. Dingabandi—tanda, &c.
 „ 2. Dingabandibendi „

I may or can not be loving, &c.
 No. 1. Andingebendi—tande or tanda, &c.
 „ 2. Andingebendibendi „ „

Present Perfect Tense.

This Tense only varies from the preceding Present Imperfect Tense in taking the terminations TANDILE OR TANDE, instead of TANDA.

I may or can have loved, &c.
 No. 1. Dingabandi—tandile or tande, &c.
 „ 2. Dingabandibendi „ „

I may or can not have loved, &c.
 No. 1. Andingebendi—tandile, &c.
 „ 2. Andingebendibendi „ „

Past Indefinite Tense.

This Tense is formed from DINGA, and the Prefixes of the Past Imperfect Tense of the Indicative Mood : as its changes of Prefix follow the Tenses from which it is derived, one example of the Negative and Affirmative of each form will be sufficient :—

I might or could love, &c.
 No. 1. Bendinga—tanda, &c.
 „ 2. Dibendinga „
 „ 3. Dandinga „
 „ 4. Dabendinga „
 „ 5. Dandibendinga „
 „ 6. Dayendinga „
 „ 7. Dayebendinga „
 „ 8. Dayendibendinga „

I might or could not love, &c.
 No. 1. Bendinge—tande, &c.
 „ 2. Andibendinge „
 „ 3. Dandinge „
 „ 4. Dabendinge „
 „ 5. Dandibendinge „
 „ 6. Dayendinge „
 „ 7. Dayebendinge „
 „ 8. Dayendibendinge „

Past Imperfect Tense.

I might or could be loving, &c.

SINGULAR.
 1. Gandi or Gendi—tanda,
 2. Gau, or Geu „
 3. I. Gae, or Gee „
 II. Gali, or Geli „
 III. Gai, or Gei „
 IV. Gasi, or Gesi „
 V. Galu, or Gelu, or Golu „
 VI. Gau, or Geu „
 VII. Gabu, or Gebu, or Gobu „
 VIII. Gaku, or Geku „

No. 1. PLURAL.
 1. Gasi, or Gesi—tanda,
 2. Gani, or Geni „
 3. IX. Gabe, or Gebe „
 X. Gaa, or Gea „
 XI. Gazi, or Gezi „
 XII. Gai, or Gei „

I might or could not be loving, &c.

SING.

No. 1.

PLU.

1. Gandinga, or Gendinga—tanda.
2. Gaunga, or Geunga „
3. I. Gaenga, or Geenga „
- II. Galinga, or Gelinga „
- III. Gainga, or Geinga „
- IV. Gasinga, or Gesinga „
- V. Galunga, or Gelunga „
- VI. Gaunga, or Geunga „
- VII. Gabunga, or Gebunga „
- VIII. Gakunga, or Gekunga „

1. Gasinga, or Gesinga—tandi.
2. Ganinga, or Geninga „
3. IX. Gabenga, or Gebenga „
- X. Gaanga, or Geanga „
- XI. Gazinga, or Gezinga „
- XII. Gainga, or Geinga „

All the other forms of this Tense, are derived from GANDI, GENDI, DINGA, and their compounds: one example of each form in the Negative and Affirmative will be sufficient.

I might or could be loving, &c.

No. 2. Gendibendi—tanda, &c.

3. Gendibendiya „
4. Gendibandi „
5. Gendibandibendi „
6. Bendingabandi „
7. Dibendingabandi „
8. Dandingabandi „
9. Dabendingabandi „
10. Dandibendingabandi „
11. Dayendingabandi „
12. Dayebendingabandi „
13. Dayendibendingabandi „
14. Bendingabandibendi „
15. Dibendingabandibendi „
16. Dandingabandibendi „
17. Dabendingabandibendi „
18. Dandibendingabandibendi „
19. Dayendingabandibendi „
20. Dayebendingabandibendi „
21. Dayendibendingabandibendi „
22. Dingandi „
23. Bendingandi „
24. Dibendingandi „
25. Dandingandi „
26. Dabendingandi „
27. Dandibendingandi „
28. Dayendingandi „
29. Dayebendingandi „
30. Dayendibendingandi „

I might or could not be loving, &c.

No. 2. Gendibendinga—tandi

3. Gendiba-andi „
4. Gendibandinga „
5. Gendibandibendinga „
6. Bendingebendi—tande or tanda „
7. Andibendingebendi „
8. Dandingebendi „
9. Dabendingebendi „
10. Dandibendingebendi „
11. Dayendingebendi „
12. Dayebendingebendi „
13. Dayendibendingebendi „
14. Bendingebendibendi „
15. Andibendingebendibendi „
16. Dandingebendibendi „
17. Dabendingebendibendi „
18. Dandibendingebendibendi „
19. Dayendingebendibendi „
20. Dayebendingebendibendi „
21. Dayendibendingebendibendi „
22. Dingandinga—tandi or tandanga „
23. Bendingandinga „
24. Dibendingandinga „
25. Dandingandinga „
26. Dabendingandinga „
27. Dandibendingandinga „
28. Dayendingandinga „
29. Dayebendingandinga „
30. Dayendibendingandinga „

Past Perfect Tense.

I might or could have loved, &c.

This Tense is derived from the preceding Past Imperfect Tense by adding to all the Thirty forms (except No. 3) TANDILE or TANDE: thus,—

No. 1. Gandi-tandile.

No. 2. Gendibendi-tandile.

Future Present Indefinite Tense.

It is very difficult to give the meanings of the Future Tenses of the Potential Mood in English : they all imply a supposition of the possibility of the action of the Verb being performed, or performing, or completed : thus,—

I might be so, that I shall love then, &c.

Gendiyaku-tanda, &c.

I might be so, that I shall not love then, &c.

Gendingasaku-tanda &c.

Future Present Imperfect Tense.

I might be so, that I shall be loving then, &c.

No. 1. Gendiyakubandi——tanda &c.

„ 2. Gendiyakubandibendi „

I might be so, that I shall not be loving then, &c.

No. 1. Gendingasakubandi——tanda &c.

„ 2. Gendingasakubandibendi „

Future Present Perfect Tense.

I might be so, that I shall have loved then, &c.

No. 1. Gendiyakubandi——tandile or tande, &c,

„ 2. Gendiyakubandibendi „ „

I might be so, that I shall not have loved then, &c.

No. 1. Gendingasakubandi——tandile or tande, &c.

„ 2. Gendingasakubandibendi „ „

Future Past Indefinite Tense.

I might be so, that I should love, &c.

Gendibendiyaku-tanda, &c.

I might be so, that I should not love, &c.

Gendibendingasaku-tanda.

Future Past Imperfect Tense.

I might be so, that I should be loving, &c.

- No. 1. Gendibendiyakubandi—tanda, &c.
 „ 2. Gendibendiyakubandibendi „

I might be so, that I should not be loving, &c.

- No. 1. Gendibendingasakubandi—tanda, &c.
 „ 2. Gendibendingasakubandibendi „

Future Past Perfect Tense.

I might be so, that I should have loved, &c.

- No. 1. Gendibendiyakubandi—tandile, or tande, &c.
 „ 2. Gendibendiyakubandibendi „

I might be so, that I should not have loved, &c.

- No. 1. Gendibendingasakubandi—tandile, or tande, &c.
 „ 2. Gendibendingasakubandibendi „

OPTATIVE MOOD.

The Present and Past Tenses of the Verb UKUNGA, to wish, when prefixed to a Verb, supply the place of an Optative Mood ; thus,—

SING.	I wish, &c.	PLU.
1. Dinga		1. Singa
2. Unga		2. Ninga
3. Unga		3. Banga
SING.	I wished &c.	PLU.
1. Danga		1. Sanga
2. Wanga		2. Nanga
3. Wanga		3. Banga

Each of the above Tenses is usually repeated, or both of them are used together to express desire : thus,—

Dinga-ndinga-tanda, I wish to love.	Dinga-ndinga-ndi-tandile, I wish I had loved.
Dinga-ndinga-ndi-tanda, I wish I was now loving	Dinga-ndinga-ndibendi-tandile, „ „
Dinga-ndinga-ndibendi-tanda, „ „	Danga-ndinga-tanda, I wished to love. „

Sometimes DINGA and DANGA are used to express I SEEM AS IF: thus,—

Danga-ndiya-tanda, I seem or seemed as if I love or loved.

Dinga-ndiya-tanda, " " " "

Bendinga-ndiya-tanda, I seemed as if I loved.

There are two forms AKWABANDIYA-TANDA and AKWABANDA-TANDA, which mean, 'O if I do but love,' and 'O if I had but loved': their Prefixes are as follows:—

SINGULAR.	O if I do but love, &c.	PLURAL.
1. Akwabandiya—tanda,		1. Akwabasiya—tanda,
2. Akwabauya "		2. Akwabaniya "
3. I. Akwabauya "		3. IX. Akwababaya "
II. Akwabaliya "		X. Akwabaaya "
III. Akwabaiya "		XI. Akwabaziya "
IV. Akwabasiya "		XII. Akwabaiya "
V. Akwabaluya "		
VI. Akwabauya "		
VII. Akwababuya "		
VIII. Akwabakuya "		

O if I do but not love, &c.

The Negative is AKWABA prefixed to ANDITANDI, &c. the Negative of the Present Indefinite Tense of the Indicative Mood, which see Page 24: thus,—

Akwaba anditandi, &c.

SINGULAR,	O if I had but loved, &c.	PLURAL.
1. Akwabanda—tanda,		1. Akwabasa—tanda,
2. Akwabawa "		2. Akwabana "
3. I. Akwabawa "		3. IX. Akwababa "
II. Akwabala "		X. Akwabaa "
III. Akwabaya "		XI. Akwabaza "
IV. Akwabasa "		XII. Akwabaya "
V. Akwabalwa "		
VI. Akwabawa "		
VII. Akwababa "		
VIII. Akwabakwa "		

O if I had but not loved, &c.

The Negative is AKWABA prefixed to ANDITANDANGA, &c. the Negative of the Past Indefinite Tense of the Indicative Mood: thus,—

Akwaba anditandanga, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

IF, &c.

There is no separate form of the Verb to follow Conjunctions as IF, &c. which imply conditionality : UKUBA 'if,' prefixed to the Tenses of the Indicative Mood supplies the place of the Subjunctive Mood : thus,—

Ukuba diyatanda, &c. If I love, &c.

THAT, IN ORDER THAT, &c.

In many cases the apocopated form of the Present Perfect Tense DITANDE and DITANDWE are used where in English, the Potential or Subjunctive Mood would be used : thus,—

Diyahamba ukuba DISIZE, I walk that I MAY HELP.

Kwapuma umteto ku Kaiser Augustus ukuba lonke ilizwe LIBALWE LINIKELE, There went out a law from Cæsar Augustus that the whole world SHOULD BE REGISTERED, that IT MIGHT MAKE AN OFFERING.

Xela elilitye LIBE-sisonka, Command this stone IT BE bread.

Yinina ukuba NIPIKE enkhlizweni zenu ? Why is it, that YE CONTEND in your heart ?

Wema ukuba AFUNDE, He stood that HE MIGHT read.

WHEN.

To express WHEN I love, or WHEN I loved, &c. there are two forms of the Verb which may be used : as,—

1st. The Infinitive Mood of the Verb is treated as a Noun in the Ablative case and followed by the Genitive case of the Pronoun : thus,—

Ekutandeni kwam : In my loving, i. e. When I love or loved.

Ekubuyeni kwake : In his returning, i. e. When he returned.

Ekutandazeni kwetu : In our praying, i. e. When we prayed.

2nd. The initial u, of the Infinitive Mood is cut off and its place supplied by certain Prefixes, according to the following examples :—

SINGULAR		When I love or loved, &c.		PLURAL.	
I.	Daku—tanda,			1.	Saku—tanda,
2.	Waku „			2.	Naku „
3.	I. Aku „			3. IX.	Baku „
	II. Laku „				X. Aku „
	III. Yaku „				XI. Zaku „
	IV. Saku „				XII. Yaku „
	V. Lwaku „				
	VI. Aku „				
	VII. Baku „				
	VIII Kwaku „				

PARTICIPALS, GERUNDS, &c.

The want of Participial forms is partly supplied by the Present Imperfect Tense No. 1. of the Indicative Mood, which see Page 24.

The following examples of the peculiar use of the Infinitive Mood is something analogous to the Gerunds of the Latin Verb :—

II. I-xesha lokulala :	A time of sleeping, or to sleep.
III. In-to yokuhamba :	A thing of walking, or to walk.
IV. Isi-tya sokupeka :	A vessel of cooking, or to cook with.
I. Um-fazi gowokutanda :	A woman for the loving, or to love.
II. I-hashe lelokukwela :	A horse for the riding, or to ride.
III. In-kosi yeyokugweba :	A Chief for the ruling, or to rule.
IV. Isi-kanyiso sesokukanyisa :	A light for the enlightening, or to enlighten.
V. U-sana lolokutanda :	A child for the loving, or to love.
VI. The same as No. I,	
VII. Ubu-so bobokukangela :	A face for the looking, or to look.
VIII. Uku-tya kokokupeka :	Food for the cooking, or to cook.
IX. Aba-ntu gabokutanda :	People for the loving, or to love.
X. Ama-nzi gawokusela :	Waters for the drinking, or to drink.
XI. Izi-kanyiso zezokukanyisa :	Lights for the enlightening, or to enlighten.
XII. Imi-ti yeyokugaula :	Trees for the chopping down, or to chop down.

IMPERSONAL FORMS OF THE VERB.

INDEFINITE. Kuya-tanda	There loves.
IMPERFECT. Kusa-tanda,	There yet is loving.
PERFECT. Kwa-tanda	There loved.
INDEFINITE. Kuya-tandwa,	There is being loved.
IMPERFECT. Kusa-tandwa,	There is yet being loved.
PERFECT. Kwa-tandwa,	There was loved.

The above specimens will be sufficient, as their application to the other Tenses of the Verb is obvious.

The other forms or conjugations of the Verb take the Prefixes as UKU-TANDA

COMPOUND FORMS OF THE VERB.

17. Besides the Prefixes of the Substantive Verb, many Verbs have certain Particles and other Verbs prefixed to them which qualify the meaning of the Verb. This must be kept in mind as these composite forms of the Verb are of frequent occurrence.

COMPOUNDS OF KENDI OR KANDI, I SOMETIMES, I JUST LOVE, &c.

1. Kendi————tande	I sometimes love.
2. Bendikendi	I did sometimes love.
3. Dibendikendi	” ” ”
4. Dandikendi	” ” ”

18. The preceding examples will suffice, as the other Tenses take KENDI or KANDI in the same manner : observe that these compound prefixes are only used before the apocopated form of the Verb, TANDE, and that when used they qualify the sense of the Verb by the addition of SOMETIMES JUST, A LITTLE, to its primitive meaning : There will be no difficulty in forming the persons of the Singular and Plural Number, as the Tenses which take KENDI or KANDI after them are regularly formed : KENDI or KANDI is thus varied,—

SINGULAR.

I sometimes love, &c PLURAL.

1.	Kendi or Kandi—tande
2.	Keu or Kau „
3. I.	Kea or Kaa „
II.	Keli or Kali „
III.	Kei or Kai „
IV.	Kesi or Kasi „
V.	Kelu or Kalu „
VI.	Keu or Kau „
VII.	Kebu or Kabu „
VIII.	Keku or Kaku „

1.	Kesi or Kasi—tanda.
2.	Keni or Kani „
3. IX.	Kebe or Kabe „
X.	Kea or Kaa „
XI.	Kezi or Kazi „
XII.	Kei or Kai „

I sometimes do not love, &c.

The Negatives of KENDI are formed from the Negatives of the Present Indefinite Tense, Indicative Mood prefixed to KENDI-TANDE : thus,—

Andikenditande, &c.

COMPOUNDS OF KANDA, I ONCE LOVED, &c.

19. The Tenses which take KANDA after them are regularly formed in their persons, with the addition of KANDA and its variations, which are as follows,—

SINGULAR.

I once loved, &c.

PLURAL.

1.	Kanda—tanda
2.	Kawa „
3. I.	Kawa „
II.	Kala „
III.	Kaya „
IV.	Kasa „
V.	Kalwa „
VI.	Kawa „
VII.	Kaba „
VIII.	Kakwa „

1.	Kasa—tanda
2.	Kana „
3. IX.	Kaba „
X.	Kaa „
XI.	Kaza „
XII.	Kaya „

20. KANDA can only be used before the TANDA form of the Verb, unless it take DI or its compound after it : thus,—

Kandandi-tandile, I once had loved.

21. The Negatives of KANDA are formed from the Negatives of the Verb UKUZA to come : thus,—
 Kanda-tanda, I once loved. Andizanga-nditande or Andizanga-ndatanda, I did not once love or I never once loved.

COMPOUNDS OF SA, YET &c.

22. SA can be placed BEFORE the root and after prefixes ending in DI, and adds the sense of YET to the meaning of the Verb : thus,—

Disatanda, I am yet loving. Andi-satandi, I don't love any more.
 Bendisatanda, I was yet loving. Bendi-ngasatandi, I was not loving any more.

23. Sometimes it is prefixed to the Infinitive of the Verb, and takes the prefixes of the Tenses : this form is very similar to the Future in RUS of the Latin Verb.

Disakutanda, I am yet going to love or when I love.
 Bendisakutanda, I was yet going to love.
 Diyakubandisakutanda, I shall be yet going to love.
 Andisakutanda, &c. I will not yet love, &c.

COMPOUNDS OF SENDI, I AM ALREADY LOVING, &c.

24. The Tenses which take SENDI after them are regularly formed in their persons, with the addition of SENDI and its variations which are as follows :—

SING. I am already loving, &c. PLURAL.		SING. I am not yet loving, &c. PLURAL.	
1. Sendi—tanda,	Sesi—tanda,	1. Andika—tandi	Asika—tandi
2. Seu or Selu „	Seni „	2. Akuka „	Anika „
3. I. See or Sele „	IX. Sebe „	3. Akaka „	Abaka „
II. Seli „	X. Sele or See „	Alika „	Akaka „
III. Sei „	XI. Sezi „	Ayika „	Azika „
IV. Sesi „	XII. Sei „	Asika „	Ayika „
V. Selu „		Aluka „	
VI. Seu or Selu „		Awuka „	
VII. Sebu „		Abuka „	
VIII. Seku „		Akuka „	

Also Dingeka-tandi &c. as the 1st. Negative of the Present Imperfect Tense with the addition of KA : see Page 24.

TENSES COMPOUNDED WITH VERBS, &c.

25. Many Verbs are so combined with the Prefixes of other Verbs that they may be easily mistaken for new forms of Prefixes : the following examples will serve to guard the Student against this error,—

Doza-ndisize, I will come and help.
 Zusize, come, thou and help.

Daba-nditande, I thought I loved.
 Daba-ndiyatanda, I did think I loved then.

26. Sometimes DA, is inserted in the Prefix of the Verb, meaning AT LENGTH, &c. thus,—

Do-da-nditande, I will at length love.

Da-da-ndatanda, at length I loved.

27. Sometimes DIDE is prefixed, with the same meaning as the preceding,—

Dide-ndatanda, at length I loved.

Ude-watanda, at length thou loved.

Ude-watanda, at length he loved.

Side-satanda, at length we loved.

Nide-natanda, at length ye loved.

Bada-batanda, at length they loved.

PECULIAR FORMS OF THE TENSES.

28. MANANDI is inserted between the Prefix and the Verb, to express continuance, thus,—

Di-mananditanda, I continue loving.

Bendi-mananditanda, I was continuing to love.

Do-mananditanda, I will continue loving.

Dinga-mananditanda, I may be continuing to love.

29. Sandulu and Sandu are inserted before the Infinitive of the Verb to express an action which is just finished : thus,—

Disandulukusiza, I have just now been helping.

Bendisandulukusiza, I had just then been helping.

VERBS USED INTERROGATIVELY.

30. Verbs are used interrogatively by the addition of NA to the terminations: the difference of accent will distinguish a Verb which is used in this sense from the Reciprocal form of the Verb noticed Page 21 :—

Diyatandana ? Do I love ?

Benditandana ? Was I loving ?

Ditandilena ? Have I loved ?

SECTION 7th.

Vowel Verbs: and Verbs irregular in the inflected Tenses.



1. Verbs which suffer contraction in the Infinitive Mood are irregular in the Present Indefinite, the Present Imperfect, the Present Perfect, the Past Indefinite, and the Future Present Indefinite Tenses of the Indicative Mood, and in all other Tenses derived from them both in the Indicative, Imperative and Potential Moods.

2. An irregular Verb may generally be known by the second person singular of the Imperative Mood, which in all irregular Verbs begins with *y*: thus,—

Yiva: hear.	Ukuva: to hear.
Yiza: come.	Ukuza: to come.

3. But when *uku* the sign of the Infinitive is followed by *y*: then the Verb is regular although the Imperative begins with *y*: thus,—

Yeka: let alone.	Ukuyeka: to let alone.
Yoba: to intoxicate.	Uukuyoba: to be intoxicated.

CONTRACTIONS OF THE INFINITIVE MOOD.

4. The Infinitive Mood of Irregular Verbs is contracted as follows,—

1st. When the Imperative begins with *yi*, by leaving out the first syllable of the Imperative which is the Root, before the sign of the Infinitive, thus,—

Yiva, hear:	Ukuva, to hear, not	Ukuyiva.
Yiti, say:	Ukuti, to say, not	Ukuyiti.
Yiwa, fall:	Ukuwa, to fall, not	Ukuyiwa.

2nd. When the Imperative begins with *ya*, *ye*, *yo*, by contracting the *u* of the sign of the Infinitive and the *y* of the root into *w*: thus,—

Yanda: increase.	Ukwanda: to increase: not	Ukuyanda.
Yenza: make.	Ukwenza: to make: not	Ukuyenza.
Yoja: toast.	Ukwoja: to toast: not	Ukuyoja.

3rd. But when the Imperative begins with *yo*, very frequently the *u* of the sign of the Infinitive and the *y* of the root are left out : thus,—

Yoja : toast. Ukoja : to toast : not Ukuyoja.
Yoma : thirst Ukoma : to thirst : not Ukuyoma.

IRREGULARITIES OF THE TENSES OF THE INDICATIVE MOOD.

5. The Vowel Verbs which alone are irregular in consequence of the contraction which takes place in uniting the Prefixes of the Substantive Verb to the root which is conjugated, may be divided into three Classes :—

The FIRST Class is distinguished by *DIYE* in the Present Indefinite, and *DE* in the Past Indefinite Tense.

Diyeva, I hear. Deva, I heard : from Ukuva, to hear.

THE SECOND CLASS is distinguished by *DIYA* in the Present Indefinite and *DA* in the Past Indefinite Tense :—

Diyaka, I build. Daka, I built : from Ukwaka to build.

THE THIRD CLASS is distinguished by *DIYO* in the Present Indefinite, and *DO* in the Past Indefinite Tense,—

Diyoja, I toast : Doja, I toasted : from Ukwoja or Ukoja, to toast.

6. There are two forms of Verbs of the first Class, owing to a slight variation in the Present Imperfect and Present Perfect Tenses :—

Present Indefinite Tense.

SING.	No. 1.	PLURAL.	No. 2.
1. Diye—va,		Siye—va,	Diyenza &c. the same as Diyeva.
2. Uye „		Niye „	
3. I. Uye „		IX. Baye „	
II. Liye „		X. Aye „	
III. Iye „		XI. Ziye „	
IV. Siye „		XII. Iye „	
V. Luye „			
VI. Uye „			
VII. Buye „			
VIII. Kuye „			

Present Imperfect Tense.

No. 1.		No. 2.	
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. Di-siva,	Si-siva	1. Di-senza,	Si-senza,
2. U „	Ni „	2. U „	U „
3. I. E „	IX. Be „	3. I. E „	IX. Be „

The other prefixes as those of the Present Imperfect Tense of the Regular Verb, see page 24.

Present Perfect Tense.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. Di-vile,	Si-vile,	1. De—nzile,	Se—nzile,
2. U „	Ni „	2. We „	Ne „
3. I. U „	IX. Be „	3. I. We „	IX. Be „
		II. Le „	X. E „
		III. Ye „	XI. Ze „
		IV. Se „	XII. Ye „
		V. Lwe „	
		VI. We „	
		VII. Be „	
		VIII. Kwe „	

The other Prefixes as above.

Past Indefinite Tense.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	
1. De—va,	Se—va,	Denza &c. the same as Deva.
2. We „	Ne „	
3. I. We „	IX. Be „	

The other prefixes are the same as those of De-nzile the Present Perfect Tenses.

Future Present Indefinite.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. Do—va,	So—va,
2. Wo „	No „
3. I. Wo „	IX. Bo „
II. Lo „	X. O „
III. Yo „	XI. Zo „
IV. So „	XII Yo „
V. Lwo „	
VI. Wo „	
VII. Bo „	
VIII. Kwo „	

Diyakuva, &c. is regular as Diyakutanda.

The same as Dova, when this form of the Future is used which is very seldom in Verbs of the 2nd. form.

Diyawkenza is regular as Diyakutanda, &c.

VOWEL VERBS OF THE SECOND CLASS.

7. There are also two forms of the Verbs of this Class owing to a similar variation in the Present Imperfect and Present Perfect Tenses.

*Present Indefinite Tense.**No. 1.**No. 2.*

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

1. Diya—ka,
2. Uya „
3. I. Uya „

- Siya—ka,
- Niya „
- IX. Baya „

Diya-fa &c. as Diyaka.

The other Prefixes are regular as Diyatanda.

Present Imperfect Tense.

Di-saka, &c.

Di-sifa, &c.

Both forms take the Prefixes as the Present Imperfect Tense of the Regular Verb.

Present Perfect Tense.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

Di—file &c.

1. Da—kile,
2. Wa „
3. I. Wa „
- II. La „
- III. Ya „
- IV. Sa „
- V. Lwa „
- VI. Wa „
- VII. Ba „
- VIII. Kwa „

- Sa—kile,
- Na „
- IX. Ba „
- X. A „
- XI. Za „
- XII. Ya „

The other Prefixes as the Present Perfect Tense of the Regular Verb.

Past Indefinite Tense.

Da-ka, &c.

Da-fa, &c.

The other Prefixes of both forms as those of Da-kile

Future Present Indefinite.

Do-ka, &c.

Do-fa, &c.

The other Prefixes of both forms as those of Do-va.

VOWEL VERBS OF THE THIRD CLASS.

8. There is only one form of the Verb of this Class.

Present Indefinite Tense.

SINGULAR	PLURAL.
1. Diyo—ja,	Siyo—ja
2. Uyo „	Niyo „
3. I. Uyo „	IX. Bayo „
II. Liyo „	X. Ayo „
III. Iyo „	XI. Ziyo „
IV. Siyo „	XII. Iyo „
V. Luyo „	
VI. Uyo „	
VII. Buyo „	
VIII. Kuyo „	

Present Imperfect Tense.

Di-soja &c. as the Present Imperfect Tense of the Regular Verb.

Present Perfect Tense.

Do-jile &c. the other Prefixes as Do-va.

Past Indefinite Tense.

Do-ja &c. the other Prefixes as Do-va.

Future Present Indefinite.

Diyakwoja or Diyakoja &c. : the other Prefixes as those of the Regular Verb.

NEGATIVES OF THE THREE CLASSES OF VOWEL VERBS

9. The Irregularities of a few Tenses being noted, the others will be easily understood by analogy : one form of each Class will be sufficient for Examples.

10. It will not be necessary to give examples of the Negatives of all the Tenses : the Negatives of the Present Indefinite, the Present Imperfect, the Present Perfect, the Past Indefinite and the Past Imperfect Tenses of the Indicative Mood, and the Present Indefinite Tense of the Potential Mood will be sufficient.

Present Indefinite Tense.

SING.	CLASS	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	PLURAL.	1st.	2nd.	3rd
1.	And	ivi	aki	oji	1. As	ivi	aki	oji
2.	Ak	uvi	waki	woji	2. An	ivi	aki	oji
3.	I. Ak	evi	aki	oji	3. IX. Ab	evi	aki	oji
	II. Al	ivi	aki	oji	X. Ak	evi	aki	oji
	III. Ay	ivi	aki	oji	XI. Az	ivi	aki	oji
	IV. As	ivi	aki	oji	XII. Ay	ivi	aki	oji
	V. Al	uvi	waki	oji				
	VI. Aw	uvi	aki	oji				
	VII. Ab	uvi	aki	oji				
	VIII. Ak	uvi	waki	woji				

Present Imperfect Tense.

1st.	Class.	Dingevi or Dingavi, &c.
2nd.	„	Dingeki or Dingaki.
3rd.	„	Dingoji, &c.

Present Perfect Tense.

1st.	Class.	Dingevanga or Dingavanga, &c.
2nd.	„	Dingekanga or Dingakanga, &c.
3rd.	„	Dingojanga, &c.

Past Indefinite Tense.

SING.	CLASS	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	PLURAL.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
1.	And	eva	aka	oja	1. As	eva	aka	oja
2.	Akw	„	„	„	2. An	„	„	„
3.	I. Ak	„	„	„	3. IX. Ab	„	„	„
	II. Al	„	„	„	X. Ak	„	„	„
	III. Ay	„	„	„	XI. Az	„	„	„
	IV. As	„	„	„	XII. Ay	„	„	„
	V. Alw	„	„	„				
	VI. Aw	„	„	„				
	VII. Ab	„	„	„				
	VIII. Akw	„	„	„				

Past Imperfect Tense.

1st.	Class.	Bendingavi, or Bendingavanga, &c.
2nd.	„	Bendingaki, or Bendingakanga, &c.
3rd.	„	Bendingoji, or Bendingojanga, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Indefinite Tense.

1st.	Class.	Andingeve, &c.
2nd.	„	Andingeke, &c.
3rd.	„	Andingoje, &c.

11. In reference to the irregularities of the Vowel Verbs whether in the Affirmative or Negative, the preceding examples are amply sufficient to guide the student in the application of the Rules to the other Tenses of the Verb: the irregularities only exist when DIYA, DI, DA or DO being placed as Prefixes before a Root beginning with a Vowel, suffer contraction or take s between them and the Root to prevent an hiatus: the Tenses whose Prefixes end in KU are regularly formed from the Infinitive: thus,—

Diyakuva	from	Ukuva.
Diyakwenza	„	Ukwenza.
Diyakoja	„	Ukoja.

12. Some Verbs with roots ending in A, are susceptible of a trifling irregularity in the Present Imperfect Tense of the Indicative Mood: for example,—

Ukuma:	to stand.	Dimi:	I standing.
Ukuhlala:	to sit or live.	Dihleli:	I being alive or living.
Ukumita:	to be pregnant.	Emiti:	she being pregnant.

Probably these exceptions are remains of obsolete forms or have arisen from dialectic varieties in pronunciation.

13. In analyzing the Tenses of the Kafir Verb, care must be taken not to confound the N which so frequently occurs before D and G, with the Prefixes themselves: N in such cases is simply EPENTHETIC: also the syllable YO which is frequently appended to the Verb forms no part of it, but is simply PARAGOGIC.

IRREGULARITIES IN THE INFLECTED TENSES ACTIVE AND PASSIVE.

14. It will be seen by the Paradigm of the Regular Verb that the termination of the Root is changed from A into ILE, in the Present Perfect Tense and its derivatives: thus the Verb

Tanda, makes Ditandile.

15. But when the Verb ends in LA, a contraction takes place, and instead of saying

Nyula, Dinyulile: the Kafirs say Dinyule, using the apocopated form of the Root.

16. In the Passive Voice the Regular Verb forms its Passive from the Active, thus,—

Present Indefinite Tense.

ACTIVE. Diya-tanda.
PASSIVE. Diya-tandwa.

Present Perfect Tense.

Di-tandile or Di-tande.
Di-tandiwe or Ditandwe.

17. A very considerable number of Verbs vary from from this general rule in the formation of the Passive Voice, and may be classed as follows :—

1st. BAMBA, BUMBA, PAMBUSA and others of the same form, make in the Passive, BANJWA, BANJIWE, BANJWE, &c.

2nd. BUBISA, GUBULA and others of the same form, make in the Passive BUJISWA, BUJISIWE, BUJISWE, &c.

3rd. TABATA, GUBA, GWEBE, TOBA, LIBALA and others of the same form, make in the Passive TATYATWA, TATYATIWE, TATYTWE, &c.

4th. BOPA, PEPETA, PETULA and others of the same form, make in the Passive, BOTSHWA, BOTSHIWE, BOTSHWE, &c.

5th. MEMA, TUMA, PAKAMISA and others of the same form, make in the Passive, MENYWA, MENYIWE, MENYWE, &c.

6th. LUKA and others of the same form, make in the Passive, LUSWA, LUSIWE, LUSWE, &c.

THE SUBSTANTIVE VERB UKUBA, TO BE, BEFORE NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

18. When Nouns follow the Substantive Verb, they are joined to it according to the forms in the first column of the 26th. Paragraph of the 3rd. Section on the 9th. Page : for example,—

Dingu Pato :	I am Pato.	Bangamadoda :	they are men.
Uligosa :	he is a steward.	Ebengumfazi :	she was a woman.

19. The Substantive Verb is followed by Adjectives in the following manner :—

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	I am great, &c.		
1.	Di-mkulu, mbi, rara.	1.	Si-bakulu, babi, rara,
2.	U- " " "	2.	Ni- " " "
3.	I. U- " " "	3. IX.	Ba- " bi " "
	II. Li-kulu bi, " "		X. Ma- " " Arara,
	III. I-nkulu mbi, " "		XI. Zi- " " rara,
	IV. Si-kulu bi " "		XII. Mi " " "
	V. Lu-kulu " " "		
	VI. U-mkulu mbi " "		
	VII. Bu-kulu bi, " "		
	VIII. Ku- " " "		

20. The other Tenses of the Verb are followed by the Adjectives according to the preceding form :—

Ihashe belilikulu : the horse was great.
Umtu uyakuba mkulu : the person will be great.

THE VERB UKUBANAYO, TO HAVE, BEFORE NOUNS.

21. This Verb varies in its termination according to the Class of Nouns to which it refers, thus, Ukubana,—I. Ye, II. Lo, III. Yo, IV. So, V. Lo, VI. Wo, VII. Bo, VIII. Ko, IX. Bo, X. Wo, XI. Zo, XII. Yo. It takes the Prefixes of the Verb Ukuba (SEE UKUTANDA.) with the addition of NAYE, NALO, &c.

22. When followed by Nouns, the initial u, or i of the Noun is changed into o, and e : but the vowels o, and a, when initial in such Nouns remain unaltered :

Umtu unobulumko, the person has wisdom.
Umfazi unenthlu, the woman has a house.
Ihashe linamanthla, the horse has strength.

23. It is needless to give a separate paradigm of the Prefixes of the Substantive Verb as they will be found prefixed to the model Ukutanda.

SECTION 8th.

Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions.

1. The following are the principal :—

Nanko : "There he is" and Nanku : "Here he is" are thus varied according to the Noun to which they refer :—

I. Nanko,	Nanku.	II. Nalo,	Nali.	III. Nantso,	Nantsi.
IV. Naso,	Nasi.	V. Nalo,	Nalu.	VI. Nango,	Nangu.
VII. Nabo,	Nabu.	VIII. Nanko,	Nanku.	IX. Nabo,	Naba.
X. Nango,	Nanga.	XI. Nanzo,	Nanzi.	XII. Nantso,	Nantsi.

Apa,	here.	Kweyesikohlo,	to the left.
Apo,	there.	Kweyesanxele,	to the left.
Apa napaya,	here and there.	Kodwa,	only, but.
Ewe,	yes.	Kunye,	together.
Emini,	at midday.	Kufupi,	near.
Futi,	often.	Kwa, Kwe,	at, even.
Gomso,	to morrow: this morning.	Koko,	but.
Gemihla,	daily.	Kungoko,	it is therefore.
Gokuba,	because.	Kwada,	at length.
Genxa ukuba,	because of.	Kude,	untill.
Gakumbi,	more.	Kanti,	whilst.
Gase,	(prefixed to Neuters) near by.	Kambe,	of course.
Gaku,	(prefixed to Personals) „ „	Kunene,	truly.
Go, Ge,	on account of.	Malungela,	paralell with.
Gapanthle,	besides, without.	Namhla,	to-day.
Gako, Goko,	therefore.	Nakancinane,	not at all.
Hai,	no.	Ne,	or, and, with.
Izolo,	yesterday.	Nangona,	although.
Incinane gakumbi,	less.	Noko,	nevertheless.
Kaloku,	now.	Oko,	then, that, (indt.) when.
Kusasa,	early.	Oku,	this, (indefinitely.)
Kade,	a long time ago.	Paya,	there.
Kude,	far off.	Pezolo,	last night.
Kamsinyane,	quickly.	Pofu,	how then. [that.
Kanjako,	again, also.	Ukuba.	for, if, whether, because.
Kona,	there.	Umhlaumbi,	perhaps.
Kanye,	exactly, at once.	Ungabi,	lest.
Kangako,	as much as that.	Ukuze,	in order that.
Kweyesinene,	to the right.	Xeshikweni,	when.
Kwesokunene,	to the right.	Xa,	when.

2. Nouns which follow Prepositions take kw before their Prefix: thus,—

Pezu kwomhlaba,	upon the ground.
Kamva kwexesha,	after the time.

3. The following are the principal Prepositions:—

Pantsi,	beneath, on the ground.	Pambi, pambile,	before.
Pesheya,	beyond, on the other side.	Ese,	on the other side of.
Ele,	beyond.	Ganeno,	on this side.
Panthle,	without, outside.	Pakati,	within, among.
Ezantsi,	beneath, under.	Emva,	behind.
Pezulu,	above.	Kamva,	after.
Pezu,	upon.		

4. KE, JE, BO are sometimes appended to words with the sense of THEN, TRULY : among the Zulus NA is used in the same manner :—

Yininake ? wherefore ?
 Kalokunje, now-then.
 Ewe-bo, yes-truly.

5. RA, is sometimes added to words with the sense of the English syllable ish :—
 Into ibomvura, the thing is reddish.

INTERJECTIONS.

6. The Interjections are—

Mawo! Wonderful! Oh! Yo! Au! He! E!

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